"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT

COPYRIGHTED, 1899, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.
Showers; light to fresh southerly winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,422. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1899.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks heavy.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 83¾c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 41⅝c.; cash cotton, 6 5-16c.

FOREIGN.—No French Ministry has been formed yet. M. Poincaré was in consultation with the President yesterday morning, and it was learned later that while he would refuse to form a Ministry himself, he would probably sonsent to serve in one under M. Deschanel. The anti-Dreyfus papers publish savage attacks on M. Loubet, and declare that an anti-military Ministry has already been decided upon. It is reported in London this morning that the British Government has decided to send additional troops to the Transvaal in case of a clash with the Boers. Mr. Chamberlain admitted in the House of Commons yesterday that the reports of the Boers arming themselves were true. The report that Mr. Chamberlain may resign from the Cabinet has not been confirmed, and the rumor that he is going abroad is denied. Baron de Christiani, the nobleman who assaulted President Loubet at the Auteuil races, was sentenced in the Correctional Police Court to four years' imprisonment, and to pay the costs of the trial. The Chamber of Indictments decided that there was no case against Lieut. Col. Picquart or against Maitre Leblois. The Italian General, San Giuseppe, was arrested at Nice charged with drawing plans of the fortifications. The sub-committee of the Red Cross section of the Peace Conference met yesterday to hear the report of Prof. Renault on the extension of Geneva Convention principles to naval warfare. There is no doubt, it is said, that the report will finally be adopted. The statement that Germany is opposed to the principle of arbitration, said to have been cabled to the United States Government by Mr. Holls, is denied by him. He also said there was no truth in the report that the American plan for a permanent arbitration board had been abandoned. Dr. Lawson Tait, one of the leading authorities in England on abdominal surgery, died yesterday in his fifty-fifth year. The village of Bay of Islands, on the Western Coast of Newfoundland, has been destroyed by forest fires, and fifty-seven families are rendered homeless.—Pages 1, 3, and 7.

Page 1.

Juan Aparicio's son was shot as a revolutionist and the father is said to have died of a broken heart.

Page 2.

The Oregon pine mast of the cup defender Columbia was stepped without mishap at Bristol, R. I.

Ferdinand W. Peck, United States Commissioner General to the Paris Exposition of 1900, yesterday met the Directors and heads of departments of the United States Commission in this city yesterday.

Frank Bulkley was defeated as Republican leader of the Twenty-ninth District last night at a meeting of the district delegation to the County Committee, and Alexander T. Mason, Municipal Civil Service Commissioner, was elected in his place.

Ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt has changed his legal residence from New York to New Jersey. Mr. Hewitt says that he has simply gone back to his old home, where he desires to spend the few remaining years of his life. He will retain his house in this city and pay taxes here.

Page 3.

Samuel Kreiser, an auctioneer, charged with conspiracy, has been acquitted.

The Dewey Home Fund Committee has received no official information that the Admiral will not accept the gift.

Gen. Lawton, with 3,000 men, fought yesterday the hardest battle of the war in the Philippines against a large force of natives south of Manila. The American casualties are estimated at sixty, and the losses of the Filipinos were heavy. The War Department issued orders to send more troops to Manila. It was reported that Gen. Luna and his aide had been assassinated at Aguinaldo's headquarters.

Page 4.

The meeting of graduates was the feature yesterday of commencement exercises at Princeton University.

Prof. Ernst Maas and Claus Doscher of this city testified before the Industrial Commission in Washington in relation to the Glucose and Sugar Trusts.

Two presentations were made at the commencement exercises of the Polytechnic Institute yesterday to Dr. David H. Cochran, the former President of the institute.

The Directors of the Manhattan Railway Company yesterday declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. The company will probably fight the tax decision.

A report by Naval Constructor Bowles on the New Orleans, which was believed to apply also to the Albany, was construed by the Navy Department as pronouncing the ship unsafe and likely to "turn turtle." The Naval Constructor says he meant to convey no such idea.

Page 5.

"Harry" Cornish of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club criticises the conduct of the May Grand Jury.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was held yesterday at Pittsburg.

The Cepheus and the Pegasus ran aground at Coney Island yesterday. They were floated, and no one was injured.

The Mazet committee resumed its sessions yesterday and continued its inquiry into the work of the Tax Department.

Page 7.

Arrangements for the funeral of Augustin Daly are nearly completed. It will take place on Monday.

The Municipal Art Commission has approved the design for the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument to be erected in Riverside Park.

Page 8.

The New York baseball team won from the Bostons at the Polo Grounds yesterday. In Baltimore, the Brooklyns won and lost.

Wallace MacFarlane was the defendant in a suit brought in the Supreme Court yesterday by Mrs. Marie E. Suttle, a former client, for $10,000 damages.

It is probable that articles will be signed shortly between James J. Jeffries and Thomas Sharkey for a boxing match, to take place next September.

Maribert won the Hanover Stakes, The Rose the Gazelle Stakes, and Primrose Day, Central Trust, Greyfeld, and Premier the other races at the Gravesend track yesterday.

The hearing in the proceedings in which John F. Baudouine appears as a petitioner in bankruptcy was resumed yesterday. Mr. Baudouine strongly objected to questions involving his personal affairs asked by the counsel for his many creditors.

Page 9.

The First Battalion of the Twenty-third Regiment did some hard manoeuvring yesterday. They camped at Oscawanna Lake.

Brig. Gen. Leonard Wood has written a paper for The Independent describing the work of establishing the first elements of civil government in Cuba.

Page 10.

The annual meetings of the New York Steam Company and the United States Mineral Wool Company took place yesterday, and were of unusual interest, as recalling the tragic death by fire of Wallace C. Andrews, formerly President of both companies. He is succeeded in both instances by his brother-in-law, Gamaliel C. St. John.

Page 14.

The statue of ex-President Arthur was unveiled in Madison Square yesterday by his sister, Mrs. McElroy. Elihu Root delivered a eulogy.

The proposed plan to form a public park of the Coney Island water front, as set forth by Controller Coler, was formally laid before the Municipal Assembly yesterday and was referred to the Committee on Parks.

Controller Coler has caused a crisis in the relations between the city Finance Department and the Municipal Assembly by setting on foot a movement to apply legal pressure to force action on certain bond issues now being held up by the Council and Board of Aldermen.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 11.
Markets.—Pages 11 and 12.
Court Calendars.—Page 12.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 9.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Legal Notes.—Page 14.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Railroads.—Page 5.

Three Tooth Requisites, a good dentist, a good toothbrush and BENSOLYPTUS ANTISEPTIC TOOTH POWDER. At all druggists.—Adv.

TORNADO WRECKS A NEBRASKA TOWN

Herman is Practically Wiped Out of Existence.

LOSS OF LIFE MAY BE 100

This Estimate Includes One-Third of the Entire Population.

MANY BADLY INJURED

One Special Train Carries Away 95 Persons for Treatment—Scarcely a Building Left Standing.

OMAHA, Neb., June 13.—A tornado struck the town of Herman this evening and practically wiped the place out of existence. Herman is a place of about 300 inhabitants, in the extreme northern part of Washington County. It is on the line of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway.

The tornado wrought fearful destruction. A conductor on the evening train from Sioux City passed through the place not long after the storm. He counted twelve bodies lying in the streets. The fatalities undoubtedly will run up to 100, if not higher.

A special train left Blair, the county seat, ten miles distant, for the scene of the disaster as soon as possible, carrying surgeons and all needed supplies.

The train arrived about an hour after the storm, and the work of picking up the wounded was begun. In the course of an hour the train pulled out for Blair with ninety-five injured persons on board. They had to be taken to Blair, as there was no place left at Herman at which treatment could be administered.

All the citizens of Blair have thrown open their houses to the wounded, and the unfortunates are being cared for by competent surgeons. Many of the patients will die, but some of them received but slight injuries.

It is impossible at this hour, owing to the confusion, to ascertain the number of dead, but twelve are known to have been killed, and the list will run very much higher.

Among the badly hurt is George B. Clyde, the local station agent of the Omaha road at Herman. Superintendent Jaynes of the Omaha road, was at Tekamah when he heard of the disaster, and left at once for Herman on a handcar, taking two physicians along with him to assist in succoring the injured.

Every building in the town was destroyed except the public school and a small dwelling, both of which are on the outskirts. The force of the wind was terrific, scarcely one piece of any of the many structures destroyed being left intact.

The scene in the streets of the town is one of desolation. Wrecked buildings and broken furniture are strewn all around, while bodies lie in many places badly disfigured, and some of them hardly recognizable.

Wires are all down north of Herman, and it is not known how much further north the storm went, but reports are coming in to the effect that a large portion of country north of Herman is laid waste.

The entire eastern portion of Nebraska is being swept by a terrific rain, wind, and electric storm to-night. The streets of Omaha are flooded and the play of the lightning is fearful.

WISCONSIN TORNADO'S HAVOC.

Loss of Life at New Richmond Will Reach 100 or More—The Town Practically Destroyed.

NEW RICHMOND, Wis., June 13.—The destruction of this town by last night's tornado was practically complete. Out of 500 houses and store buildings, fully 300 were wrecked by the storm or destroyed by the fire which followed. Almost every family has one or more members among the dead, injured, or missing, and little groups are seen everywhere to-night, searching, by the light of lanterns or torches, for relatives who may be buried in the piles of débris on every hand.

The search was conducted with frantic energy all day, and up to 9 o'clock 54 bodies had been found. The number of dead certainly will reach 100 or more. The most reliable list thus far compiled contains 72 names. The bodies for the most part have been taken to the Catholic and Congregational Churches, which, although on the very edge of the storm's path, miraculously escaped its fury.

The wounded, who number several hundred, have found temporary asylums in the uninjured dwellings on either side of the path of devastation, where doctors and nurses from nearby cities and towns are doing heroic work without sleep or rest. As many as possible of the injured whose chances for recovery are considered good are being sent to the hospitals at St. Paul and Minneapolis, where they will have better care.

The business portion of the city covered a space of four squares each way, and was built solidly of brick and stone. This entire space was swept clear, foundation walls and in some places masses of débris alone marking where the business places formerly stood. Trees that had lined the streets of the neighboring residence district were broken clear off or twisted and uprooted.

The tornado came up the river from Hudson, where the damage was comparatively slight. Following the general course of the river and the branch of the Omaha Road, the storm gained in intensity as it progressed, and was at its worst when it struck the business centre of New Richmond. Outlying residences in the path of the storm were stripped of shingles, and boards were blown off, trees were uprooted, and roadways blocked, washed away, or so overflowed as to be made entirely unrecognizable. On the east and west limits of the city many houses are still standing with little or no damage, and to these homes the occupants welcomed their less fortunate neighbors and friends, giving them such aid as was possible.

The property loss cannot be estimated at this time, and may never be accurately known. It was almost total, for the insurance agents report that no tornado insurance was carried in the town, and only in a small number of instances where firs joined in the destruction of property will the business men be at all reimbursed for their losses.

Many residents of New Richmond estimate the loss of life much higher than the facts thus far known seem to warrant. They claim that hundreds are missing, who were buried in the ruins, and there incinerated. C. A. Nelson, who owned the Columbian restaurant, located on Main Street, estimates the number of dead at 400. He says that when the rainstorm, which preceded the tornado, broke, not less than twenty persons rushed into his place for shelter. He is positive that not more than four besides himself escaped. The building was a substantial frame structure.

Gallman Brothers' circus was in New Richmond yesterday, and the farmers from the surrounding country with their families had gathered to see the show. A few minutes before the storm appeared a large part of those who had just come from the circus rushed to a brick building close at hand, where they took refuge. This building was among those destroyed, and it is difficult to say how many perished there.

Great alarm prevailed shortly before the storm broke, and refuge was sought in cellars, wells, caves, or other underground structures that promised safety. Most of the persons who were warned in time to find such places of refuge were saved. At the Nicollet Hotel the guests were at supper when the storm came, and all hands sought the cellar. So far as known, few of those in this house were killed.

The tornado performed many remarkable freaks. Two large iron safes were caught up and carried a distance of a block. Lumber yards went up in the clouds, the huge planks being split into shingles. A large iron bridge over Apple River was blown into fragments and the parts distributed along the banks a half mile away.

The Rev. Dr. Degnan of the Church of the Immaculate Conception thus describes the approaching storm and the immediate results:

"I was standing on the porch of my house, which is some three blocks west of the Omaha station, with my little nephew. Pointing to the threatening clouds, I said to him: 'These clouds are cyclonic.' That was about 4:30. Then I heard a fearful sound. It was like the panting of fifty locomotives on an up-grade. I said to the boy: 'There is the cyclone.' In the southwest was a great, whisking black cloud, cone-shaped, the apex in the earth, the funnel in the sky.

"Already far ahead of the centre the air was full of flying splinters, boards, feathers, bedding, and everything. I told the boy to run and warn the people in the houses between us and the track. From all sides the people were running, crying for assistance. I took them and some people from the parish schoolhouse and hurried them into the cellar of my house. They begged for absolution and I knelt down and gave it to them. Even as I prayed thee great black cloud of destruction was upon the village. Out of the general and terrific war I could hear the crashing and hissing sound as a house after house collapsed. I ran out and was struck twice by pieces of flying plank. Then the storm was gone."

New Richmond is on the Wisconsin Central line, and on the Duluth-Superior branch of the Omaha road. It is thirty-six miles east of St. Paul, and in the heart of the rich farming section of St. Croix County. It is near Willow River, on which are several large saw and grist mills, and is quite a business centre. It is one of the oldest towns in Western Wisconsin, and had many handsome residences. There were two principal streets crossing each other at right angles, the more important running east and west. It was through this street the storm passed. The thoroughfare was three miles long, lined with trees, and made a fine driveway.

Next to the havoc at New Richmond, the most severe damage done by the storm was at Hudson and La Crosse, Wis. In the vicinity of the first-named town a tornado and cloudburst destroyed wires and unroofed residences and other buildings all along its path. Two persons were injured at Hudson, one of them probably fatally. The Norwegian Lutheran Church was totally destroyed, and ten "Soo" freight cars were demolished.

At La Crosse nearly five inches of rain fell. The river rose so rapidly that 400 people, living in the lower portion of the city, were driven from their homes. Over 100 head of live stock were drowned. Nearly every bridge in the La Crosse Valley is gone.

At Mankato, Minn., six inches of rain fell. Winona, Minn., Sparta, Wis., and other towns in the adjoining territory are partly under water. Marshall, Minn., El Roy, Viola, Rockton, and Tomah also suffered severely, and have the same story to tell of flooded cellars and streets, heavy damage to crops, hundreds of head of cattle drowned, numerous washouts on the railroads, bridges washed away, and wire communication paralyzed.

THE DEAD AT NEW RICHMOND.

NEW RICHMOND, Wis., June 13.—Following is the list of those killed in yesterday's tornado, as far as known:

William Bixy, undertaker; Mrs. Cora Butler, Mrs. Brockbark, Bernard Brockbark, Josie Brockbark, Essie Brockbark, Dominick Barrett, farmer; Carl Brown, aged fourteen; Harold Bigelow, photographer.

William Callahan, farmer; Ed. Carey, aged thirty-seven; Mrs. Dagget; John Erin Casey, Mrs. Claude Camerin, Pewaukee, Wis.; John Conway, Mrs. Catherine Cargrove.

Henry Dunbar, Mrs. Mary Dunbar, dining room girl, name unknown.

Anthony Early, Lizzie Early, aged five.

Walter Farrell, aged eight.

Mrs. John Gillen, Mrs. Ole Gunderson, Mrs. Sallie Gratton, aged ninety-three years.

John Henry, Patrick Heffron, Michael Heffron, Mrs. Hawkins, Walter Hawkins, Millie Hawkins, Angie Hawkins, Frederick Hawkins, Mason Hallenbeck, Francis Hallenbeck, — Hennessy, little girl; J. B. Hicks, grocer; Mrs. Hurd.

J. Elmer Johnson, Patrick Kating, fourteen years old; — Kelly, child; — Lambdin, four years old; Mrs. Henry Lewis and son, Antone Legarde, Mrs. John Link, T. P. Martin, Nellie McGrath, Lillie McGrath, aged fifty-five; Kate McKinnon, Thomas McCabe, Russell McGraw, four years old; Patrick McHenry, Michael McHenry, Thomas McNally, Mrs. John McClure.

Tim Noonan, Pat Newell, farmer; Pat Turner Newell, Henry O'Connor, John Patton, Dwight Porter, farmer; Thomas Rowe, Gusta Ring, George Ring, Alvin Rosebrook, Mrs. Alvin Rosebrook.

George Stack, Mrs. Stack, Thomas Stack, Mrs. Shrady, — Shrady, infant; — Shaw. Charles T. Tallmadge.

Mrs. Abbie Williams, — Williams, little girl; Patrick Wells, farmer of Erin; Willard Wells, City Marshal; Steve Wells, fourteen years.

Three unknown men.

The following are missing and probably dead:

Walter Brown.
Paddy Early.
Pat Goheen.
John Prior, Nick Pardon.
Hazel Marie Williams.

The list of injured comprises hundreds of names. It includes the following: J. B. Hurley, Wisconsin Central agent, foot crushed; John Wells, farmer, back hurt; Dr. Knapp, slight bruise; Assistant Postmaster Lambdin, internal injury, serious; John Barrett, head injured, cannot live.

Frederick Day of Chicago, traveling salesman, badly bruised; John McCony, President New Richmond Bank, leg broken; Frank Leavey, band leader with circus, slightly injured; John McCoy, leg broken; Miss Brickbank, leg broken; Mrs. J. L. Rutty, slightly injured; Mrs. Cosgrove, eighty-four years old, bruised and cut.

MILWAUKEE RELIEF MEASURES.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 13.—The following telegram has just been received from Congressman John J. Jenkins, who resides near Richmond, Wis., addressed to the Governor and Chamber of Commerce:

"The city wiped out by storm. Every business building and contents and over half the dwellings and contents total loss. Many hundred dwellings and contents partly injured. Over 100 wounded. Forty dead bodies, many missing, and ruins burning. Local people making heroic efforts and giving freely of what little they have left. They can be furnished for a short time, but, with few exceptions, no food or clothing. Not an article of goods, wares, or merchandise left by noon.

"There will not be a mouthful to eat. Must have immediate relief. Will require aid for some time. Not a coffin or article to bury the dead. Practical destitution prevails. Will you notify the public and ask them that aid be forwarded as soon as possible."

A committee has been appointed by President Cottrill of the Chamber of Commerce to supply the needs of the suffering people. The Wisconsin Central Railway has furnished a car that will be sent with supplies from here to-night. The Central has also ordered two boarding trains to the stricken town. Forty people at a time will be fed on these trains.

Minneapolis Offers Assistance.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 13.—Relief trains will be sent from Minneapolis to New Richmond to-morrow, and the Minneapolis Board of Trade has requested the New Richmond officials to draw on it for $2,000. This is simply a beginning of the relief fund. The millers have promised to give a lot of flour.

A two-cent stamp will secure a beautiful book, with lovely maps, on Saratoga. Address C. H. Daniels, New York Central, New York.—Adv.

LIE ABOUT SCHLEY RUN DOWN.

Report of an Alleged Conversation Between the Admiral and the Brooklyn's Navigator Disproved.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—From time to time since the Navy Department set about justifying the charge by Admiral Sampson against Admiral Schley of "reprehensible conduct," The New York Sun has repeatedly printed a report of an alleged conversation that took place on July 3, 1898, at the time of the fight off Santiago with the fleet of Admiral Cervera. With the manifest intention of showing that Admiral Schley was then afraid of the Spanish vessels, and was more intent upon getting away from them than in getting at them, The Sun insisted that the turn of the Brooklyn to the westward by the south was made discreditably, and with such recklessness that the Texas was with difficulty prevented from being run down by the Brooklyn.

At the opening of the fight Admiral Schley was represented by the report referred to as having been on the bridge with the navigator of the Brooklyn, Lieutenant Commandere A. C. Hodgson. The firing had begun, the Spanish ships were approaching, and the critics of Admiral Schley are of the opinion that he ought to have run at the four cruisers, any one of which was more than a match, in some respects, for the Brooklyn, and all of which were firing at the Brooklyn and making upon her most of the marks that were received by United States vessels during the fight. At this stage the following conversation is reported to have occurred between Admiral Schley and the navigator of the Brooklyn:

Schley—Hard apert.
Hodson—You mean starboard.
Schley—No I don't. We are near enough to them [the Spaniards] already.
Hodgson—But we will cut down the Texas.
Schley—Damn the Texas! Let her look out for herself.

This statement, suggesting disregard of discipline as well as fear on the part of the Admiral, was reprinted over and over again as part of the proof of the contention that to Rear Admiral Sampson was due the larger share of the credit for the victory at Santiago, at which he was not present. Its publication was made the ground for a demand that Admiral Schley submit himself to a board of naval officers to ascertain whether he should not be officially denounced by the men by whom he has been persistently berated and belittled.

Admiral Scnley and Capt. Cook have given admirable reasons for the "loop" made by the Brooklyn, and Capt. Eulate of the Vizcaya stated after the fight that if the Brooklyn had not made the "loop" to get out of the way of the Spanish cruisers they would have rammed and sunk her. The accusation, moreover, was known by naval officers to be that of a greenhorn, not the courage of a naval officer. Admiral Schley would not have presumed to take the command of the Brooklyn away from the Captain of that ship. He was not the Captain, but was the Admiral of a division, and his command was that of the whole fleet in the absence of his superior officer, Admiral Sampson, who was sailing toward Guantanamo with part of the blockading squadron. If he had intended to have the Brooklyn sail a certain course, he would direct the Captain to order that course, and the navigator would receive his orders from the Captain.

The authority for the report having been inquired for several times, without any reply being obtained, and the original report still doing service in the regular Sunday inspection sermon preached by the most active newspaper foe of Admiral Schley, a challenge was at last sent out by a newspaper that questioned the authenticity of the reported conversation between Schley and Hodgson. The Sun then admitted that it had received the account of the conversation from Lieut. Commander Hodgson himself. This enabled Admiral Schley to make direct inquiry of Mr. Hodgson, to which the following response was received:

U. S. S. Brooklyn,
Navy Yard, N. Y., June 11, 1899.

Dear Admiral Schley: The colloquy published in The New York Sun and alleged to have taken place between you and me on the day of the battle of Santiago, July 3, 1898, never occurred. Very respectfully,
A. C. HODGSON,
Lieutenant Commander, U. S. N.

This alleged conversation on the bridge of the Brooklyn has done service for the foes of Admiral Schley for a period much longer than the war with Spain. It is evident to the friends of Admiral Schley that the persons who invented and published it had been anxious for the truth, rather than for an opportunity to injure the Admiral who was present at the battle of Santiago, it would have been possible to get the correct version in a week, and to have avoided the "reprehensible conduct" revealed in the persistent reproduction of a story now proved to have been made for a purpose and stuck to with ugly tenacity. Admiral Schley's friends wonder whether a court of inquiry, called to afford foes a chance to throw a little more dirt upon him, would bring out any more correct versions of injurious stories.

TO INVESTIGATE FAITH CURING.

Chicago Officials Advise Prosecution of Parents of Victims.

CHICAGO, June 13.—A report recommending the prosecution of the parents of children who died from diphtheria recently after treatment by Christian Science methods, was submitted to Commissioner of Health Reynolds by Registrar Heckard of the Health Department to-day. The report was delayed owing to a search for Mrs. Smith, a Christian Science practitioner, who attended one of the children and who was censured by the Coroner's jury.

The Health Commissioner also took up the question of investigating the Dowie home, to ascertain whether patients suffering from contagious diseases were kept there without being treated by licensed physicians. The matter was brought up by a resolution offered by Alderman Cullerton and passed by the Council calling upon the Commissioner to see whether sanitary requirements were enforced at Dowie's Zion, which does an immense business in the faith cure line. Dr. Reynolds says the investigation made by his department will be directed only into the condition of the patients who receive treatment there.

RACE WAR IS THREATENED.

OCALA, Fla., June 13.—Reports from Dunnellon are to the effect that the negroes are still excited over the lynching of the two negroes by people of their own color yesterday, and that more trouble may follow. Many of the rioters are well armed, and swear to kill several white men whom they accuse of killing the negro who shot Marshal Payne.

The whites have organized to defend themselves. Sheriff Nugent is ready with a posse of well-armed men to go to the place if called for. The negroes at the phosphate mines are a turbulent lot, and another outbreak is likely, especially if the other six negroes they have threateened to kill are caught. Troops have been called for.

Coeur D'Alene Rioters Held.

HELENA, Montana, June 13.—Erwin Edwards and John Searles, the two men arrested in Butte on the charge of having been implicated in the seizure of a train during the recent troubles in the Coeur D'Alenes, and who have been twice held to the Federal courts of Idaho in accordance with an indictment returned against them charging them with obstructing the United States mails, were to-day denied their freedom. This afternoon Judge Knowles handed down his opinion upon the habeas corpus proceedings argued before him last week. This ends one of the most bitter fights in recent years. The labor organizations exhausted every effort to prevent the removal of the men to Idaho.

A List of 2,500 Summer Resort Hotels and Boarding Houses Free with the Brooklyn Sunday Eagle, June 18. Price, 3 Cents.—Adv.

SAILORS IDENTIFY BODY

Declare Dismembered Remains Are Those of John Johnson.

ONE OF THE OTHELLO'S CREW

The Men Who Identify the Severed Fragments Were Also of That Ship's Company.

Two sailors of the ship Othello, which arrived here from Newcastle, N. S. W., on May 9, last night positively identified the body of the man, fragments of which were floating in the bay off Bay Ridge on Saturday morning as that of John Johnson, sometimes known as Edward Johnson, also a sailor.

The men are John Wadell, apprentice, and James Hagwish, cook, respectively, of the ship Othello, now lying at Pier 11 East River. According to their statements, which they make with positiveness and conviction, the body is beyond question Johnson's. Johnson was a Russian-Finlander, between thirty and forty years old, who shipped on the Othello at Newcastle, New South Wales, nine months ago, coming on with the vessel to New York, arriving here May 9, after a trip lasting over 100 days.

Here, after a few days in port, Johnson was paid off by Capt. Price of the Othello, receiving in wages something like $140. He at once left the boat, and, it is understood, went to a sailor's lodging house—but where, neither Hagwish nor Waddell knew.

However, he reappeared at various times at the ship. His last appearance was on Monday, June 5, when he went to the vessel and engaged in conversation with Hagwish. His appearance at that time was somewhat of a surprise to the men on board, as it was believed that he had managed to get rid of his money and would have been forced, for that reason, to put to sea again.

Of the identification there is, according to the statements of both Hagwish and Waddell, no doubt. Waddell especially is positive, and no amount of questioning can shake his opinion. He goes further than to say that the man is Johnson. He insists upon it.

THE IDENTIFICATION POSITIVE.

"There can be no doubt that the body is that of Johnson," he said to THE TIMES reporter. "Not only are the crest and crucifixion on the right arm the same, but the features of the man are too clear to me to make any mistake. The nose and the mouth I especially recognize."

Hagwish, who viewed the body earlier, was practically as certain on his identification. He is a colored man from Bermuda, and, for one of his race, surprisingly conservative in his statements.

"Yes," he said, after he had seen the body, "I am certain that is Johnson. The anchor on the hand is the same and the features are the same. The general proportions of the body, too, correspond with those of Johnson, who was a man about 6 feet tall, I should judge, weighing perhaps 180 pounds. He was a foreigner, and spoke English with more or less difficulty. He shipped with us at Newcastle, and on our long voyage I had a good chance to observe him. He was often troubled with toothache, and for that reason I noted especially his teeth, several of which were missing as they are in the body of the man I have just seen. His nose was the same, too, while his hands are just as Johnson's were."

It was about 10 o'clock that the first visit to the Morgue was made by THE TIMES reporters with Hagwish, who is about forty-eight years old, accompanying them. He carefully examined the features of the man and the arms and the hand, and then, after leaving the Morgue and getting free of the many other reporters who were there, he expressed the opinion that the body was that of Johnson. To further convince himself, however, he insisted on going back again, at which time he remained perhaps ten minutes. When he came out after his second visit practically all doubt in his mind was removed. The body, he affirmed, was that of Johnson.

To make assurance doubly sure, however, the reporters accompanied him back to his ship and there persuaded Waddell, who, J. H. Price, the Captain of the Othello, said, knew Johnson best of all, to accompany them to the Morgue, late though the hour was.

THE MAN'S SHIPMATE CERTAIN.

When Waddell arrived at the Morgue he looked intently at the remains for a few minutes. The arm and its tattooed marks were laid on a slab before him, and then the part of the face was shown to him. As soon as he saw the face he was convinced that the remains were those of Johnson.

Waddell said: "I could tell by the expression of the face, as well as by the crucifix and crescent of stars on the right arm, that the remains are those of Johnson. I know that tattoo mark particularly. Very few sailors are tattooed in that way. I remembered Johnson's very well, because once he and I quarreled about it. We were loading coal at Newcastle, and his arm was black from the coaldust. He brushed away the black from the crucifix, and I asked him if he always had to keep it clean. Then he turned on me, and we quarreled.

"When the man at the Morgue lifted up the face, then I was positive. If I had seen my own face in a looking-glass, I could not have been more convinced.

"Johnson was a good-hearted man, and, as far as I know, never had any enemies. He was always kind, and every one liked him. I used to be on the same watch with him, and got to know him very well."

KNOW LITTLE OF JOHNSON.

"Who Johnson was we none of us knew exactly. In my many talks with him I remember he told me that he had served six years in the American Navy and had traveled the world over. He said that he had sailed from Liverpool to Sydney, N. S. W., just before joining us, and that, not being able to get the kind of a ship there for New York that he wanted, he had come on to Newcastle.

"I don't know for a certainty whether he had any relatives in this country, but my impression is that he had none."

Waddell is twenty-two years old, and was born in Birkenhead, England. He has been on the Othello for nearly four years.

Capt. Price, in speaking of Johnson, said that he was the best sailor on the ship.

"When Waddell saw the cuts in the newspapers," said Capt. Price, "he remarked that the anchor, crescent, and crucifixion suggested strongly those on Johnson's arm; but we never thought anything more of the matter until you called."

Herman Johnson, a Swedish seaman, who is staying at the sailors' boarding house at 85 Cherry Street, said yesterday afternoon that he had not seen the body—that he believed it might be that of Edward Johnson, whom he described as a Norwegian sailor who had a crucifix tattooed on his forearm.

"This Edward Johnson," said his Swedish namesake, "was born in Tunsberg, Eastern Norway, not far from Christiania. He was an American citizen, and had served for six years in the United States Navy. He was about 5 feet 9 inches in height, was very well built, and had brown hair and blue eyes, and his face was thin. He wore a brown beard three years ago when I sailed with him, but he may have shaved it. At that time he was thirty-seven years old, and we both shipped at Baltimore, he as second mate, on the schooner Mount Hope, which sailed for Boston.

"About a year ago he went to England to see his wife, as she lived there, but she would have nothing to do with him, and put him out, it was said, because he drank very much. Then he shipped on board a vessel going to Australia as steward. He has had plenty of time to come back here. I remember quite distinctly the crucifix with the Christ tattooed on his forearm."

E. Getchell, who has followed the sea for many years but who is now a tattooing expert, called at the Morgue yesterday and at the request of THE NEW YORK TIMES reporter made a minute examination of the tattooed marks on the dead man's arm and hand. Mr. Getchell has traveled in many lands and is exceedingly well educated.

He is also acquainted with the methods of various tattooers throughout the world. He said that the anchor on the hand was artistically the better piece of work, and that the crucifix had evidently been done by an amateur, probably a mate of the dead man.

Mr. Getchel was positive in his assertion that the crucifix was not the work of Burmese tattooers. "These tattooers," he said, "use needles set in a straight line, while the tattooing on the dead man's arm had been done by needles bunched together.

"The work is crude and ill drawn, whereas the Burmese pay great attention to detail, and are very thorough in their work. It is my opinion that two different persons did the tattooing on this man's arm and hand, and so far as I can judge by the condition of the skin at present, I should say that the crucifix was the newer piece of tattooing.

"The color would to my mind indicate that the ink used by the tattooer had been made out of crushed hard coal. The use of this material is a common thing among sailors, and after the thing has healed, the peculiar deep blue tinge seen in this work remains. I should say that this tattooing had been done on board ship. It is certainly not the work of a professional tattooer."

THE POLICE STILL DOUBT.

The police, as stated, still stick closely to the propeller theory and are seemingly making no effort to get information on any other point. Capt. Reynolds yesterday sent his men out to the various steamship offices and made close inquiries concerning propeller blades.

"I learned," said Capt. Reynolds last night, "that the propeller blades were sharpened twice a year, and that they were quite capable of cutting up a body in the way this one was cut up."

Capt. Reynolds, when asked what steamship companies his men had visited, at once put on a very mysterious air. He said that he could not now give that information, but that he thought that what he had learned would cut quite a figure in the case to-day.

It is thought that the Captain has discovered that the propeller blades of some steamship which arrived on Friday night or Saturday had been lately sharpened and that he will, in true detective fashion, spring this startling fact to-day.

SAYS ALCOHOL IS NUTRITIOUS.

Remarkable Experiments by Prof. Atwater of Wesleyan University—Same Effects as Ordinary Food.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., June 13.—At a meeting of the Middletown Scientific Association this evening Prof. W. O. Atwater of Wesleyan University reported the results of the experiments upon the nutritive effects of alcohol, lately carried out under his direction, upon a man in the respiration calorimeter.

Pure alcohol was administered with water or coffee. The alcohol was taken with an ordinary diet of meat, bread, butter, milk, sugar, and the like. The amount per day was equal to about two and a half ounces of absolute alcohol, about as much as would be contained in five or six ounces or three average glasses of whisky.

Three important results were observed: First, the alcohol was oxidized, i. e., burned as completely as bread, meat, or any other food. Second, in this process all the potential energy of the alcohol was transformed into heat and muscular power. In other words, the body made the same use of the energy of the alcohol as of that of sugar, starch, and other ordinary food materials. Third, the alcohol protected the material of the body from consumption just as effectively as the corresponding amounts of sugar and starch. That is to say, whether the body was at rest or at work, it held its own just as well with the one as with the other.

MAY HAVE KILLED PLAYMATES.

Deaths of Two Children Said to Have Been Due to Kicks.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., June 13.—Two children died in this city to-day whose deaths are said to have been due to injuries received from playmates.

John Kernstack, ten years old, son of Adam Kernstack, died in the hospital. About a month ago he was engaged in a fight, it is said, with another boy, and was knocked down and kicked in the abdomen. The injury was not thought to be serious at the time.

Norma Towill, seven years of age of 321 South Fifth Avenue, died from peritonitis. On Tuesday last she was playing in the yard of a school when she was kicked, it is said by a playmate.

Coroner Banning is investigating both cases. He refuses to tell the names of the children who are alleged to have kicked the dead ones.

GOLD DEMOCRATS TO MEET.

Henry Watterson Calls a Conference in This City Next Month.

CINCINNATI, June 13.—It is said that Henry Watterson has telegraphed leading Gold Democrats who remained with the party in 1896 to meet in New York July 14 to 17 for conference. It is added that the meeting will be of importance.

MARRIED TO SAVE HOMESTEAD.

WICHITA, Kan., June 13.—Miss Julia Roberts was married to Allan Denton at Iola yesterday. The bride confessed at the altar that she did not love the man whom she was to marry, but she was marrying him to prevent the foreclosure of a mortgage and the loss of the old homestead. Denton was the possessor of this mortgage, and he said he would cancel it if Miss Roberts would become his bride.

The girl's parents objected, and wanted to move out of the home which had been theirs for the last half century. The girl studied several days over the proposition, and finally decided to sacrifice herself to save the home.

SAID TO HAVE DIED OF GRIEF.

Funeral services were held yesterday in memory of Juan Aparicio, sixty-five years old, who died Monday at his residence, 524 West End Avenue. He is said to have died of a broken heart caused by the death of his son, Juan Aparicio, Jr., who was shot as a revolutionist by Dictator Barrios in Guatemala on Sept. 24, 1897. The reason for the shooting was said to have been Aparicio's refusal to give moral and financial aid to Barrios.

Juan Aparicio, Sr., was born in Quezaltenango, Guatemala, and came to this country in 1884 to establish a branch house for the handling of the products of his plantations in South America. He leaves a wife and eleven children. His body will be taken to Central America for burial.

FATHER AGAINST PUGILISM.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., June 13.—"I'm opposed to prizefighting. I don't believe in it, but Jim will keep it up until he gets thrashed, then he'll quit it. He'll keep it up long enough, but he'll get licked. But Jim's a good boy. He's no worse than the rest of you. He'll keep up his devilment until he gets licked, and then he'll quit."

Those were the words of the Rev. Mr. Jeffries, father of the new champion, as he addressed a small crowd from an old wagon on the street here to-day.

"When he gets licked he'll come to salvation. I'd wish him to get licked if he was going to fight three minutes from now. No man can come to salvation except through suffering. The Lord cannot know man except through pain. You can't know me unless you kick and roll me about until I squeal. When I cry out, you will know me and what I am. It's the same way between man and the Lord. I gave

sengers, and insisted that his speed was slow at the time of the accident. Several of the passengers of the Hamilton, however, who were spoken to at the dock and while yet aboard the Hamilton, said their ship was making at least fifteen miles an hour, in spite of the dense fog.

MACEDONIA'S MATE TALKS.

Mate Mauss of the Macedonia said: "We were between Long Branch and the Highlands in a heavy fog when we struck. I was on deck and heard a whistle blow. Almost immediately the Hamilton struck us about hatch No. 3, on the starboard side, just aft the engine. The plates were shoved away in and the ship was cut half through. The Hamilton stuck fast to our ship. Before she could back out three of our passengers got aboard of her, and sixteen of the crew. There were no signals except the one whistle and then the crash. The Macedonia was going at reduced speed. We left one boat with three passengers and ten men from the ship in the water, and I do not know what became of them. I did not know that the Macedonia had sunk until the Hamilton reached her dock."

A. H. Zenner, a business man of Detroit, Mich., on his way to Fort Monroe, held Capt. Dole of the Hamilton more or less at fault for the accident. He was one of a number of passengers who maintain that the Hamilton was going too fast.

"I know something about steamship speed," said he. "We were going fifteen miles an hour in that fog when we struck the Macedonia, or else I am very much mistaken. It was altogether too fast, as the accident proved. We gave the Macedonia an awful bard blow, and as our ship struck half way through, it proves to my mind what the speed was."

"Diamond Joe" Brady was sitting with me. We both heard a whistle. Then the Macedonia loomed up right before us, and our boat turning hard about plumped right into her. Since the accident I have learned that the mate of the Macedonia was taking soundings at the time, indicating that his ship was proceeding carefully.

STRUCK GROUND TWICE.

"The Hamilton struck ground twice after we left New York and were in the Narrows. Evidently we slid on a bar, slid off, and then struck another one. Before we struck the second time preparations had been made to anchor, and the anchors had been swung clear of the davits when a wave or swell lifted us off and the ship got into deep water. The weather was very thick out there, and I suppose the Hamilton got a little out of her course.

"I want to say a word for the boys of the Essex who were aboard and bound for Norfolk. When the ship struck they sprang to the boats of the Hamilton and manned them without waiting for orders, as it seemed for the moment that our ship might sink. Their disipline was perfect."

Joseph Hill, a gunner of the United States Navy, who was in charge of the boys from the Essex, made a statement in which he said:

"Too much credit cannot be given to A. S. Johnson, supercargo of the Macedonia, who risked his own life getting men up from below, as that vessel was sinking. So far as I could see the coolness of everybody aboard each ship was all that could be desired.

"When the collision took place both boats were going at a reduced speed, partly owing to their helms being hard over. The starboard side of the Macedonia was completely torn away for a distance of thirty or forty feet between the main and mizzen masts. Fog separated us from the sinking vessel, which blew her whistle after we had turned and started for New York."

MASTER CAR BUILDERS ANGRY.

On board the Hamilton were between forty and fifty delegates to a master car builders' convention at Old Point Comfort, Va., to be held to-day. The delegates were angry when they reached the dock and learned that no provision had been made to immediately forward them to their destination. "The company agreed to land us in Old Point Comfort at 9:30 to-morrow morning," said one of the delegates, who declined to give his name. "Now we find they have made no attempt to get us there on time. It would only be right for them to charter a special train over the Pennsylvania Railroad. As it is, I see no possibility of our reaching the convention on time.

"At the time of the collision we were going at the rate of fifteen miles an hour. The crew did not man the davits. It was owing to the efforts of some boys from the United States training ships that the boats were made ready. Without a word of command the lads set to work at the davits, and practically performed the duties of the crew."

Superintendent James A. Smith of the Old Dominion Line went aboard the Hamilton shortly after she was made fast to the pier, and was immediately surrounded by passengers anxious to know what disposition was to be made of them. Mr. Smith said in reference to the many queries: "All passengers who so desire can have their tickets redeemed to-night at the purser's office. We will also redeem the tickets in the morning. Passengers desiring to stay on board will be provided for and forwarded to-morrow on the steamer Guyandotte."

Quite a number of the passengers had their tickets redeemed at once, and left the boat to go to hotels and spend the night.

The crew of the Macedonia that clambered or were helped aboard the Hamilton are W. Mauss, mate; C. Arkwright, chief engineer; H. Leon, second engineer; A. S. Johnson, supercargo; P. Ahrenback, steward; J. Salan, second steward; C. Russ, cook; F. Meyer, baker; F. Wallace, carpenter; J. Grass, seaman, C. Schubert, seaman; F. Venner, F. Schmidt, H. Hasse, P. Winckler, and W. Ramm, firemen.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SHIPS.

The Macedonia is a chartered vessel in the service of the Ward Line and flies the German flag. She sailed from Manzanillo May 28 and Cienfuegos June 6, with six passengers and a full cargo of sugar. She hailed from Hamburg and was owned by A. C. de Freitas & Co. She was of 2,268 tons, was 280 feet long, 41.1 feet in breadth, and 22.2 feet deep. She was built at Stockton, England, in 1894.

The Hamilton is the latest addition to the Old Dominion's fleet of coastwise steamers. She was built at Roach's shipyard, Chester, Penn., and made her maiden trip on May 2. Her sister ship is coming north to this port next Sunday on her maiden trip. The Hamilton is a steel-built ship, with accommodations for 120 first-class and 100 second-class passengers. Her gross tonnage is 3,127, and net tonnage 2,025. She cost $400,000.

Capt. Ira E. Dole of the Hamilton has been in the service of the Old Dominion Steamship Company seventeen years. He had been master of the Hamilton since her maiden trip. Since the sale of the Yorktown to the Government for use as a transport he had been relieving other masters of vessels who secured leave, and incidentally supervising the construction of the Hamilton. He commanded the Yorktown for the four years she was owned by the Old Dominion Line. Prior to that he had at different times been in charge of the City of Atlanta, Guyandotte, Richmond, and Breakwater.

Up to 8 o'clock this morning nothing had been seen at Sandy Hook nor at points along the New Jersey Coast of the Macedonia. It is not definitely known whether the steamer is still afloat. The marine observer at Sandy Hook reports the weather very clear.

SOME SAID TO BE ASHORE.

Men Report the Steamship Macedonia to be in Great Danger.

PHILADELPHIA, June 13.—A special dispatch from Long Branch to The Press says, in part:

"Five of the crew of the Macedonia, together with the second mate, came ashore in the ship's boat and telegraphed the Merritt Wrecking Company to send a tug to the Macedonia's assistance.

"The crew of Conover Gaskins, fishery, witnessed the accident, put out one of their boats, and started to render assistance to the Macedonia's crew and passengers. On their way seaward they met the members of the Macedonia's crew bound for shore and were told the Macedonia was in grave danger. When the fishing crew reached the Macedonia the excitement had been somewhat abated, and those on board had been influenced into believing their position safe.

"Seaman Edward Wright of Bath Beach, L. I., one of the Macedonia's crew who came ashore, said that one of the crew was reported drowned, having fallen overboard during the excitement immediately following the collision."

OLD DOMINION IS WRECKED.

Steamer Went on the Rocks—She Was Afterward Beached and All Passengers Were Taken Off.

RICHMOND, Va., June 13.—As the Old Dominion Line steamship Old Dominion was outward bound to-night in passing the inward-bound river steamer Pocahontas, she made too close in shore and struck a ledge of rocks.

The big ship pulled off immediately and proceeded, but when a mile and a half further down the river her Captain discovered that there was a large hole in her hull forward of the engines, and that she was making water. He then ran her on the mud flats, where she lies easily with from 12 to 14 feet of water in her forward compartment.

Tugs took off the passengers and brought them back to this city. There was no loss of life and no panic. The steamer Albemarle will come to the Old Dominion's relief to-morrow. The loss to the cargo is not ascertainable to-night.

The Old Dominion was built at Wilmington, Del., in 1872, and has run between this city and Richmond ever since. She is schooner rigged and 1,776 tons burden.

"Waste Not, Want Not."

Little leaks bring to want, and little impurities of the blood, if not attended to, bring a "Want" of health. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the one and only specific that will remove all blood humors and impurities, thereby putting you into a condition of perfect health and strength.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

THREE DOCK LABORERS SHOT.

Non-Union Men at Buffalo Fire at Ore Handlers — Further Trouble Expected.

BUFFALO, June 13.—A serious encounter took place to-night as a result of the employment of non-union men in the freight houses in place of strikers. To these non-union men the epithet "scab" was hurled frequently throughout the day by ore handlers.

At 7:30 o'clock this evening a gang of between thirty and forty of the non-union stevedores and freight handlers climbed aboard the whaleback Samuel Mather, which was lying at the Minnesota Iron Ore docks, and opened fire on a gang of about fifty iron-ore handlers who were working in the hold of the vessel. Between 150 and 200 shots were fired.

John Malyek, thirty years old, was shot in the back and is not expected to recover; Joseph Marck was shot in the shoulder, and Mike Smith received a bullet in the right shoulder. The injuries of the two latter men are not serious. Sixteen of the attacking party were arrested. The docks in the vicinity of the scene of the shooting are covered with policemen and no further trouble is anticipated.

Although the feeling among the men employed along the docks is said to be uglier than at any time during the Summer, and the present strike is almost certain to extend, the different railroad companies are bringing in numbers of non-union men to take the places of the strikers, and the freight contractors say there are more men inquiring for work than they can use.

CLEVELAND CARS ARE RUNNING.

Strikers Do Not Attempt to Interfere with Service.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 13.—The officials of the Big Consolidated Railroad Company were evidently surprised to-day by the success which attended the efforts to move their cars. While every car yesterday was surrounded by a howling mob, there was no disturbance of any kind today. The strikers remained away from the cars, and they were operated on one line at intervals of about thirty minutes, carrying a few passengers during the latter part of the day.

There is a feeling on the part of the members of the State Board of Arbitration that they can bring about a settlement of the difference, in spite of the declaration of the Directors of the company that they will not arbitrate the main question at issue—the recognition of the union.

SMELTERS FORCE A SHUT-DOWN.

American Refining Company Employes in Colorado Decide to Strike.

DENVER, Col., June 13.—The indications this morning are that all the smelters in Colorado belonging to the American Smelting and Refining Company, known as the Trust, will be closed on Thursday next, when the eight-hour law becomes effective. The smelter men's union has rejected the terms offered by the company, which advanced wages 10 per cent. over the old scale, but provided that the men be paid by the hour instead of the day, as formerly, and giving them the option of working more than eight hours.

When the committee of employes gave the ultimatum of the union to ex-Gov. J. B. Grant, the representative of the company, in Denver, he notified them that the company could not accept it and would shut down its plants at once. The Omaha and Grant plant began to blow out its furnaces before noon, and by to-morrow night not a smelter of the American Company in this State will be running.

STRIKE OF TAILORS SPREADING.

Three Thousand Trousers Makers May Go Out Saturday.

The striking children's jacket makers were yesterday joined by 100 thread pullers, boys who pull out the basting after the garments have been sewed. They get $2.50 to $3 per week, and they declared that they would stand by the men and also help them financially until the strike is won. About 800 jacket makers struck in Brooklyn during the day.

The striking knee pants makers moved their headquarters to 98 Forsyth Street yesterday and shortly before noon about twenty manufacturers called and expressed their willingness to meet the demands of the union. Leader Pine had a conference with them and also called in the managers of several manufactories, and then said he expected that the strike would be won within a week.

At a mass meeting of the trousers makers in New Irving Hall last night it was voted to call out the fraternity just as soon as the work of organization now going on among the 3,000 members of that special branch of the garment workers is completed. It is expected the strike will be on by Saturday.

THE ASSESSOR WANTS FACTS.

Chicagoans Resort to Novel Excuses to Prevent the Publication of Their True Financial Status.

CHICAGO, June 13.—With the approach of the end of the time allowed for the filing of personalty schedules, the Assessors are learning some novel reasons from property owners for not scheduling. The representative of a large corporation said to-day that if his concern were scheduled, its creditors would attach its property within a day after the publication of the schedules. In other words, the corporation has not the property it is supposed to own, and it does not dare tell the truth about its holdings. It will have to pay whatever tax the Assessors may exact.

Another big corporation sent its attorney to say that its officers wished to comply with the law, but that they dared not, for fear of the effect on the stock market. The officers thought the stock would fall 20 points and ruin many stockholders were the condition of the concern as to personal property made known. Another big concern, having ignored two notices, filled out the third schedule with figures that totaled $1,000,000 and sent it by mail.

The assessors will begin to deal with backward owners to-morrow, and will put high estimates on their holdings, and then add the 50 per cent. penalty. They think the highest possible figures can be obtained from the commercial agency reports, in which owners place their holdings high. The list of property owners who have not scheduled includes the names of many wealthy citizens. One member of a great house called on the assessors for the second time a few days ago. He had filed a schedule, but he wished to amend it. The first schedule which he had duly sworn to was for $10,000. The second footed up $40,000, which will look better in a published list.

Floating Dry Dock Starts South.

The large floating dry dock, built here and intended for use at the naval station at Key West, started for the latter place yesterday from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, in tow of the naval tugs Piscataqua and Potomac. It was convoyed by the gunboat Machias. Towing the dock to Florida is regarded as a risky undertaking, and some of the officials at the Navy Yard fear that the big structure will become unmanageable should a storm be encountered. The Machias has been sent along as a convoy that she may lend assistance to the tugs if it is needed.

THE COLUMBIA'S STICK UP

Cup Defender's Oregon Pine Mast Stepped Without Mishap.

UNUSUAL PRECAUTIONS TAKEN

Rough Water in Bristol Harbor Made the Task Difficult—Yacht May Be Tried Saturday.

BRISTOL, R. I., June 13.—The big Oregon pine mainmast of the cup defender Columbia was successfully stepped this afternoon. Preparations that were going on from early morning to accomplish the task resulted in the stick being set in place at 5:20 o'clock. The mast was lifted from its resting place on the south wharf by means of the derrick on the steam lighter Archer of Fall River owned by Capt. Job Terry. It is the same lighter that was used in stepping all of the defenders' mainmasts.

The Archer arrived here from Fall River early this morning, and her crew began reeving off new rigging on the derrick, as none but the best would answer for lifting the heavy spar. In the meantime the riggers were busy on the mast, setting the rigging and putting on finishing touches before it was picked up from the wharf. At noon a rope sling was arranged around the spar near the centre. This sling was composed of a three-inch rope, with a dozen turns around the mast. Into it was hooked the Archer's purchase, consisting of a manila five-inch rope with six folds.

Early in the afternoon the wind was brisk from the southwest, causing some roughness in the harbor. There was no time lost, however, as the riggers hauled a scow to the starboard side of the Archer. A novel feature was then seen in mast stepping. The scow was fastened to the side of the Archer with stout chain cables, the turns being taken underneath and on top. When this was done a purchase leading from the Archer's gin head was hooked to the big cable on the deck of the scow and set taut. This precaution was taken to make the scow counterbalance the weight of the mast of the Columbia, which was suspended from the port side of the Archer. The scow did not entirely hold the weight of the mast on the other side, as when the mast was suspended in the air the Archer heeled considerably to port. It was the first time this precaution had been adopted in stepping big masts at Bristol.

At 3 o'clock the work of wedging the rope strap for the hoist of the spar began. A strain was taken, and then the work of lifting the mast bodily from the wharf was undertaken. The head was hoisted about twenty feet in the air, when a halt was made to adjust some of the hanging rigging. Other attempts were made to hoist away with the derrick, but the rope on the mast had to be newly adjusted. The weight of the mast was again taken by the Archer, causing the new manila rope purchase to stretch, so great was the strain. The chain cable looped around the scow was shifted.

At last the mast was slowly hoisted aloft, making it appear far more massive than when it was lying on the wharf. The mast hoops were strung on down near the heel. The spar was hoisted to a sufficient height for stepping at 4:30 o'clock. With the mast suspended in the air on the port side and the scow straining in the chain cable on her starboard side, the Archer cicked out of the wharf at 4:45 o'clock. When off in the harbor about 50 feet she stopped and, a line being taken from her bow to the wharf, she drifted to leeward until her head pointed into the slip between the two wharves. The Columbia lay on the south side of the North Wharf, and the Archer was soon alongside of her. A rope spring leading off shore prevented her from forging too far ahead.

Once alongside of the Columbia, the Archer's most difficult work was done. The mast was taken up a trifle higher, so that the heel would clear the rail of the Columbia. As it was there was little room to spare, even with the scow balancing the big spar on the other side. After a little more manoeuvring and the spar was over the mast hole. It was lowered about two feet, and then the riggers began to parbuckle it so that it would step correctly. It was a snug fit, but at 5:20 o'clock it was lowered and declared stepped in its true position. It went down ten or eleven feet into the deck, and only put the Columbia down by the head a couple of inches. The purchase was then slackened, and the riggers began to adjust the rigging to hold the mast in place.

The Defender is now hauled out on the marine railway with a few feet of the Columbia. Her headstays are flush with the entrance to the shop, and her bowsprit pokes into the south construction shop. Stagings were rigged to-day over her side at low water for the purpose of cleaning her underbody, which shows considerable corrosion. The crew were supplied with swabs and buckets of sand in the afternoon and accomplished considerable work in cleaning her up.

The Columbia and Defender being in the same slip to-day, some comparisons could be made as to their construction and design. It does not take much study of the lines of both boats above the water-line to arrive at the conclusion that the Columbia is of a lighter and more powerful type. When the Defender was completed four years ago, she was regarded as a boat with a sharp bow and a long forward overhang, with a long, sweeping, and easy curve to her stern. This impression is swept away in a moment when a view of both boats is taken. Inn all of these particulars the Columbia excels the Defender to a considerable degree.

The Columbia's bow rises higher than does the Defender's. The turn of the stem is more elongated, and the outline of the bow of the new boat presents by far an easier sweep. The sheer of the Columbia may be as great as that of the Defender, but it is not as noticeable. Her clean-cut model gives the impression to the observer that all the elements of speed, including quickness in stays, are embodied in her. The sweep of the counter is as easy as that of the bow. When rigged she will no doubt be a very fine looking racer.

Work is progressing most favorably on the Columbia, and there is no reason to-night to doubt that she will be ready for her first trial trip on Saturday.

FAMINE IN EAST RUSSIA.

London Times's Correspondent Says People Are Suffering Terribly.

LONDON, June 14.—While famine is now threatening the southern provinces of Russia, the correspondent of The Times at St. Petersburg writes that the condition of the seven provinces of East European Russia is worse than it was during the famine of 1891 and 1892.

"Quite half a population of 11,000,000," he says, "are undergoing terrible suffering, starvation, and disease, and the authorities everywhere appear incapable and unprepared to deal with the calamity. Money is squandered in absurdly high pay to relief agents, and, owing to the high prices which the Government charges for seed corn, no encouragement is given to the peasants to till the ground."

U. S. Grant Post Condemns Hissing.

U. S. Grant Post, G. A. R., at its meeting, held in the Johnston Building, Brooklyn, last evening, adopted resolutions condemning the hissing of the Seventh and Twenty-third Regiments in the Memorial Day parades in Manhattan and Brooklyn. The resolutions were introduced by Past Commander Henry W. Knight. They declared that Grant Post had "no sympathy with such conduct," and deeply regretted the "insults to those two magnificent commands."

Boston Brewery Combine Abandoned.

BOSTON, June 13.—The proposed combination of breweries in this city has been abandoned. The reason ascribed is that sufficient outside capital to take up stock was not available.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

8 A. M.—1,391 First Avenue; Michael Isaac; damage, $50.

10:55 A. M.—157 Madison Street; Joseph Weiner; damage, $50.

2 P. M.—112 West Thirty-eighth Street; William B. Martin; damage slight.

4 P. M.—41 Essex Street; Samuel Colkin; damage slight.

7:10 P. M.—133 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; A. Howell; damage, $100.

8:40 P. M.—25 Oak Street; Michael Reynolds; damage slight.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Not too Late

If you have already closed your house without any protection against burglary, it is not too late for you to send us your keys and we will wire your house in two hours' time, and connect the same with our district office.

HOLMES ELECTRIC PROTECTIVE CO.,
Havemeyer Bldg., 26 Cortlandt St.

FRANK BULKLEY DEFEATED.

A. T. Mason Republican Leader of the Twenty-ninth District.

The threatened turning down of Frank Bulkley as the Republican leader of the Twenty-ninth District was accomplished last night at a meeting of the district delegation to the County Committee held at the Plaza Republican Club.

James Yereance presided, and there were present also ex-Mayor William L. Strong, J. V. B. Clarkson, J. S. Tebbets, Louis F. Cardani, John Murray, Frank Bulkley, August Schwarzler, and E. W. Bloomingdale. Dr. E. J. Palmer, President of the Quarantine Commission, who was a member of the delegation, had moved out of the district, and the nominal object of the meeting was to select his successor on the County Committee. The real object, however, was to choose a new district leader, Mr. Bulkley having become obnoxious to the organization by reason of his conduct at Albany as a member of the last Assembly.

Two candidates for the vacancy in the delegation were proposed, Alexander T. Mason, Municipal Civil Service Commissioner, being put forward by the anti-Bulkley men, and Alderman Homer Folks by the Bulkley men. The vote resulted in the election of Mr. Mason, who was recognized as Mr. Quigg's candidate. The votes against him were cast by Messrs. Strong, Tebbets, Schwarzler, and Cardani. Mr. Bulkley did not vote.

In accordance with an agreement that the executive member from the district, who is the leader, should hold office at the pleasure of the district delegation, that place was declared vacant, and Mr. Mason was elected to it, receiving all the votes but three cast for Mr. Yereance. Mr. Yereance was elected to the place on the Committee on Elections heretofore held by Mr. Bulkley, which carries with it the supervision of the election patronage of the district.

Mr. Bulkley announced his determination to make a fight to regain the leadership in the September primaries.

Mississippi Senatorship.

JACKSON, Miss., June 13.—At a mass convention held in Yazoo City to-day the Hon. John Sharpe Williams made formal announcement of his candidacy for the long term of the United States Senate, commencing March 4, 1901. Williams is at present a member of Congress from the Fifth District, and his entrance complicates the Senatorial race between Gov. McLaurin and "Private" John Allen considerably.

Republicans Favor District Plan.

The Kings County Republican General Committee, at its meeting last evening, adopted the report of the Executive Committee favoring the substitution of the Assembly District plan of representation in the General Committee for the present plan, that of representation by wards.

FOR THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

Mr. Peck Meets the Directors of the American Commission.

Ferdinand W. Peck, United States Commissioner General to the Paris Exposition of 1900, met the Directors and heads of departments of the United States Commission in the New York offices of the commission, in the Equitable Building, yesterday afternoon. It was the first general meeting of the staff of the commission held in this city. The chief object of the meeting was to receive and consider the report of Charles C. Coolidge, the American architect, who has just returned from Paris. Reports were also received from Directors regarding the general progress of the work.

Mr. Coolidge stated that the plans for the proposed American buildings had been approved by the French authorities, and that the contracts were ready to let. The United States National, or main, building is to cost $104,000. Among the buildings will be one to contain an agricultural exhibit, under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture. Another building will be devoted to a printing exhibit, and here will be a department for the entertainment of the American press. There will be a building devoted to the United States merchant marine trade; another to forestry; one to the liberal arts; one to the United States Weather Bureau, and another to the United States Life-Saving Service. The total cost of these buildings, aside from the main building, will be $200,000.

The meeting adjourned until this afternoon, when the question of space allotments to exhibitors will be discussed.

A complimentary dinner was tendered to Commissioner Peck at the Waldorf-Astoria last evening by the members of his staff. In his speech at the dinner Commissioner Peck said that it was the duty and purpose of the commission to exploit the Nation's products and resources from a National viewpoint, selecting the best in every field rather than to merely display individual interests.

Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock, who was a guest at the dinner, spoke of the project to move the greater part of the American exhibit at Paris to St. Petersburg at the conclusion of the French exposition.

SAMUEL KREISER ACQUITTED.

Charge of Conspiracy Against the Auctioneer Unfounded.

The case of Samuel Kreiser of 2 West Twenty-eighth Street, charged with conspiracy in conducting public auctions, tried before Judge Cowing in Part IV. of the Court of General Sessions, terminated on Monday with a verdict of acquittal for the defendant. The jury remained in deliberation but a few moments.

Kreiser's case, as presented by the prosecution, was to the effect that the defendant had employed "puffers" to raise the price of bids, and had communicated with them by means of signals. Assistant District Attorney Honey appeared as prosecutor.

In summing up for the defense Justice Lynn denied the charges against his client. Referring to several women who had been mentioned by the District Attorney as cooperating with the defendant, he said:

"If this is true, and we have no right to contradict it, all that these women did was to go to the sale with a catalogue and bid on a rug or carpet to protect the owner to the cost value. Does any man on this jury believe that to be a crime?"

Several doctors and lawyers testified to the good character of the defendant. Among these witnesses were Horace C. Deming, Ambrose L. Ranney, Dr. William W. McAlpin, Ellsworth E. Williams, and John H. Flagler.

Troops to Hunt Union Pacific Robbers.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, June 13.—Gov. Richards to-day ordered a detachment of the State militia, stationed at Buffalo, to take part in the pursuit of the Union Pacific train robbers. The order directs Capt. Tom to take ten picked men, mounted on the best horses that can be procured, equipped with pack animals and supplies for two weeks, and report immediately for duty to United States Marshal Hadsell. The latest report from the outlaws locates them on one of the spurs of the Big Horn Mountains, north of the Hole in the Wall country. The Nebraska bloodhounds are expected to reach the scene soon, and the speedy capture of the robbers is predicted.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

DURANGO, Col., June 13.—The business portion of Chama, N. M., has been swept clean by a fire which started last evening. The Denver and Rio Grande station and roundhouse and several business blocks were burned. The entire populace turned out to fight the flames, but owing to the lack of water their efforts were useless.

NORTH TONAWANDA, N. Y., June 13.—The Tonawanda Lumber and Sawmill Company's old mill, on the banks of the Niagara River at Gratwick, was destroyed by fire this afternoon. The mill had been idle for years. Most of the machinery had been removed, and was standing on the dock awaiting shipment. It was destroyed. The loss is estimated at $50,000.

LYONS, N. Y, June 13.—Fire to-day destroyed the Lyons Broom Company's factory and damaged the plant of the Co-operative Pottery Company and the stock of Fred Ohmann. The storage building of the Co-operative Pottery Company and the barn of the Jacob Fisher Pottery were burned. The Fisher Pottery and adjacent buildings were damaged. The total damage was $10,000, and the insurance about $6,000.

WEBER PIANOS

Cor. Fifth Ave. and 16th St., N. Y.

MR. HEWITT OF NEW JERSEY

Ex-Mayor a Legal Resident of That State.

GOES BACK TO HIS OLD HOME

He Will Still Keep His Town House Here and Pay Personal Taxes.

Abram S. Hewitt, ex-Mayor of New York and for ten years a member of Congress from this city, is now a legal resident of New Jersey. Toward the latter part of 1898 Mr. Hewitt took the necessary steps to change his citizenship from New York to Ringwood, N. J., where he has maintained a homestead for about fifty years. With regard to his reasons for this transfer of civic fealty, ex-Mayor Hewitt said yesterday:

"I have changed my legal residence from New York to New Jersey because most of my property and my business interests are in that State, and when I die I want my estate to be administered there. Besides, I have simply gone back to my old home—gone home to spend the last years of my life. I was a legal resident of New Jersey up to 1874; then I changed to New York, and on the 1st of last January I changed back again.

"No; this transfer of legal residence has nothing to do with the question of taxation. I have never had any trouble on that score. My family have always paid taxes on a large amount of property in New York and will continue to do so. I shall also pay a personal tax in this city, for the reason that I have some personal property here, and I think it no more than right that I should pay a tax on it. I have never been required to pay any larger personal tax than I was willing to pay. On a few occasions I have been assessed at a higher figure than I thought was right, but upon my explaining the matter to the tax officers my assessment was reduced.

"There is to be no change in my mode of life. I do not intend to give up my New York home. There is no reason why I should. So long as my physical strength is spared to me, I shall go and come, just as I have been doing for years past. I am an old man, and I feel that I have not many more years to live. It is necessary that I should be prepared for the end, and therefore, I have made choice of the place which I desire to be my legal residence at the time of my death. My two homes, the one in New York and the other in Ringwood, will be conducted as heretofore. The first I have had for forty years, and the other I have had for fifty years."

Mr. Hewitt will be seventy-seven years old on the 31st of next month. He is still actively engaged in business, and spends a portion of each working day at his desk in the office of Cooper, Hewitt & Co. On financial and industrial questions he is a recognized authority, and his advice is frequently sought. In 1874—the year in which he became a legal resident of New York—he was elected a Representative in Congress, and he continued to serve in that body, with the exception of one term, until 1886. In the last-mentioned year he was elected Mayor of New York. For more than a quarter of a century he has taken an active and useful part in public affairs. In partnership with his brother-in-law, ex-Mayor Edward Cooper, he built up and developed one of the largest iron and steel manufacturing establishments in existence. In 1862 Mr. Hewitt brought home from England the most recent improvements in the manufacture of gun barrel iron, and subsequently he was the first to introduce into this country the Siemens-Martin or open-hearth process of making steel. Commissioned by President Grant, he visited the Paris Exposition in 1867, and made a report on the iron and steel exhibits there, which was translated into nearly every European language.

During his entire Congressional career Mr. Hewitt was a man of distinction and National interest. He is the father of the United States Geological Survey, and his address on "A Century of Mining and Metallurgy in the United States," which was delivered upon his retirement from the Presidency of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, in 1876, was recognized as an important contribution to history. Columbia College bestowed the degree of LL. D. on Mr. Hewitt in 1887. For nearly forty years Mr. Hewitt has practically managed Cooper Union as Secretary of its Board of Trustees.

"It is a mistake to speak of me as a millionaire," said Mr. Hewitt yesterday. "I have never sought to acquire great wealth, and to-day nearly every dollar that I own is invested in my business. The aim of my life has been to stimulate industry, to place the means of self-support within the reach of as many persons as possible. I have sought to maintain my own financial independence. That is something that every man should strive for. But the man who accumulates more money than is necessary to insure his independence takes upon himself the bondage of slavery."

Mr. Hewitt now regards the iron and steel prospects in this country as very encouraging. He says that the resources possessed by this country are so distributed as to make a successful and profitable iron industry in every portion of the land where coal is accessible or shall be made so at a reasonable cost. As an indication of Mr. Hewitt's broad and accurate comprehension of the iron industry since he has made it a subject of study, the following quotation from a letter which he wrote a few days ago to The Manufacturers' Record, is significant: "In 1855 I ventured to make a prediction as to the requirements of the world for iron during the following hundred years, giving estimates of the production and the consumption for each period of ten years. The figures then given have been verified in a very surprising way. It was estimated that the demand of the world would require 35,000,000 tons of pig iron by Jan. 1, 1900, that is to say, in the year 1898. The returns show that this quantity of pig iron was produced and consumed in the year 1898, the exact limit having been reached one year in advance of the predicted time."

Few men in this country possess two such picturesque, commodious and hospitable homes as does ex-Mayor Hewitt. His old-fashioned, vine-clad mansion at Lexington Avenue and Twenty-second Street is one of the notable residences of New York and his spacious country home at Ringwood is an ideal place for rest and comfort. Ringwood is in Passaic County, New Jersey, and is on the Greenwood Lake Branch of the Erie Railroad. Mr. Hewitt is a Director of the Erie and the largest stockholder of the Greenwood Lake Railroad.

Chicago's War Revenue Payments.

CHICAGO, June 13.—For the twelve months ending July 1 Chicago will have contributed in round figures to the war-revenue tax a little over $7,000,000. The Government revenues from all sources derived in Chicago for the twelve months are $15,000,000. The greatest percentage of revenue for war purposes was received from the beer interests. This percentage was over 40 per cent. of the total war tax receipts. The next best source of income was documentary stamps. Collector Coyne notes the fact that, generally speaking, the war tax was paid cheerfully.

Kurdish Cavalry Raid Villages.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 13.—It is reported from Koomkapu that a body of Kurdish cavalry, on the pretense of searching for an agitator, recently raided several villages in that district, burned the houses, and killed many of the inhabitants. It appears that they also murdered the Superior of the Pirnaschen Monastery and two monks. The Turkish Government is trying to hush up the affair.

MERIDEN COMPANY,
Silversmiths
MADE IN MARK
STERLING SILVER
208 Fifth Avenue—Madison Square.
FACTORIES MERIDEN, CONN. CANADA FACTORY HAMILTON, ONT.

THIRTEEN CLUB AT DINNER.

Prince Pandian Hampered by River Craft in His Efforts to Speak—A Trial by Jury.

The Thirteen Club had a memorable dinner last night on the roof of the Jersey Central Railroad Building, Liberty and West Streets. The floral decorations were orange and green. The candlesticks were skulls, with a good article of grave mold clinging to them, and further beautified by the drippings which ran down on them and made a very fair representation of clinging wisps of white hair. An open umbrella was spread over the central table, bearing the club's motto, "Morituri te Salutamus." George Francis Train was the citizen most prominently in evidence, and the only speech of the evening was made by Prince Pandian, the Hindu who is here in behalf of the Pariahs of his country.

The last occasion on which the Indian had addressed a large audience was at the yearly meeting of the Society of Friends in Rutherfurd Place, and he looked pretty wild as he rose to talk to the Thirteen Club, and apparently had the impression that this town has a good many different kinds of people in it. He looked wilder yet before he finished, for the tugs and ferryboats in the North River were singing their happy little songs, and his speech went about this way:

"I am most happy—"

Tug—We-e-e-e-e-he-we.

The Prince—In your war against superstiFerryboat—Whoo-o-o-o-Whoop!

The Prince—Light in dark places—

Another ferryboat, answering its mate—Boo-o-o-o-oh.

The Prince for the unhappy Pariah of my—

Two tugs and a ferryboat working together—Bzz-z-z-whoo-o-o-o-o. Whizz-z-z-z-ee. Wee-e-e, snort, shriek, and whoop.

The Prince sat down, apparently as unhappy as the Pariahs themselves, but everybody applauded him and said he had done very well indeed under the circumstances.

The event of the evening was the trial of Receiver Joseph G. Robin, accused by Robert B. Waldo of having smiled when he saw the moon over his right shoulder above the Manhattan Elevated Railroad track at Trinity Churchyard. The jury consisted of thirteen members, with George Francis Train Foreman and Mrs. E. Lyding, Mrs. E. Clark, Miss Marion Bogart, Mrs. H. A. James, Miss Elizabeth Hamilton, Mrs. R. B. Waldo, Miss Emma Hollander, Mrs. J. E. Williams, Miss Florence Greene, Miss Celia Guboscher, Mrs. J. H. Kelly, and Miss Suzannah Romeike. Chief Ruler F. C. Hamilton presided, Clark Bell was prosecuting attorney, and J. R. Abarbanell represented the prisoner.

The complaining witness deposed that his complaint was as near the truth as he was in the habit of telling, and on cross-examination said his testimony was correct "in spots." To most questions he answered:

"I don't remember."

"Not as I know of."

"That's private business."

No verdict had been reached at midnight.

THINKS HERSELF A MURDERESS

Woman Dosed a Chicken with Paris Green, but Her Cat, the Intended Victim, Still Lives.

Instead of finding the body of a person who has been murdered and then seeking the slayer, the police of the Morrisania Station have a woman who believes she has done murder, and have sent out a general alarm for a corpse to fit the case. If anybody finds a dead man or woman apparently a victim of paris green and will report to Mrs. Hattie Eisner of 769 East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, she will be thankful.

Mrs. Eisner on Saturday night bought and cooked a Spring chicken, which she intended for her Sunday dinner, expecting friends to be with her. The friends did not come, and the chicken was put in the icebox, the lid of which was left open. Late in the afternoon the woman caught her cat in the act of absconding with the chicken. After a vigorous pursuit the thief was intercepted and the booty was recovered.

Then Mrs. Eisner determined that as the cat was so fond of chicken she would have it, and make his last meal on it. The sight of her nicely cooked chicken mutilated and soiled and the cat licking his lips, rubbing his whiskers, and winking his green eyes at her angered her. Therefore she sprinkled the chicken thoroughly with paris green, and left it in the open icebox.

Yesterday morning she went to the room intending to throw the dead cat out. She found the bones of the chicken near the icebox, picked clean. Looking about for the corpse of the cat she discovered a goose egg which had been in the box with a pin hole in one end and empty.

It flashed on her that a cat could not have stolen a goose egg, drilled a hole in it, and sucked it.

She shrieked until all the occupants of the house had been accounted for. Then she hurried to the Morrisania Police Station.

"I surrender. I've murdered somebody," she said as she walked in and leaned against the railing before the Sergeant's desk.

"Where's the body?" demanded the Sergeant.

"If you will please be so kind as to find it and let me know who I've murdered, I shall be thankful to you," answered Mrs. Eisner faintly.

She insisted that she ought to be arrested and locked up. The police searched the neighborhood thoroughly. They found the cat sitting comfortably in the sun on a window sill of Mrs. Eisner's house. He seemed to be enjoying himself. The sight of him destroyed the last faint hope Mrs. Eisner had harbored.

She went before Magistrate Kudlich, and he heard her story and discharged her. The police sent out a general alarm for a body with symptoms of paris green poisoning, and Mrs. Eisner was last night waiting in terror for the discovery of her victim.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR.—R. Wimans, San Matteo, Cal.

ALL-DAY BATTLE WITH FILIPINOS

Gen. Lawton, with 3,000 Men, in the Hardest Fight of the War.

LOSS ON BOTH SIDES HEAVY

American Casualties Sixty and Those of the Enemy Unknown.

Desperate Struggle at a Bridge Over the Zapote River—The Navy Assists the Army.

MANILA, June 13.—Gen. Lawton unexpectedly fought the liveliest engagement of the war south of Las Pinas to-day. On this occasion American field guns were engaged in the first artillery duel against a Filipino battery concealed in the jungle. Companies F and I of the Twenty-first Infantry at one time were nearly surrounded by a large body of insurgents, but the Americans cut their way out with heavy loss.

At daylight to-day the rebels at Cavite Viejo dropped two shells from a big smooth-bore gun mounted in front of the church, into the Navy Yard. The only damage done was splintering the top of the huge shears on the Mole. The gunboats Callao, Manila, and Mosquito then proceeded to dismount the gun. After breakfast the rebels opened fire along the beach to Bakoor.

After silencing the big gun at Cavite Viejo the gunboats ran close along the shore, bombarding the rebel position. The rebels replied with rifles and with some small pieces of artillery. So vigorous was the enemy's fire that at 9:20 A. M. the gunboat Helena joined the small gunboats mentioned, and the Princeton, Monterey, and Monadnock, from their anchorages, dropped occasional big shells among the rebels. This apparently only served to incite the rebels, as they kept up an incessant fire of musketry and artillery near the mouth of the Zapote River, two miles north of Bakoor. The fire of all seven warships was concentrated on this spot shortly after noon, when the upper bay presented the appearance of being the scene of a great naval battle.

The rebels eventually were forced to abandon their guns, after holding out for about four hours, only to be confronted by Gen. Lawton's force on land and in their rear, where there was heavy fighting. Beyond the destruction of several buildings along the water front, the effect of the bombardment is not known. Bakoor was once on fire, but the natives stopped the spread of the flames.

During the night an insurgent cannon was fired three times at the Americans on the outskirts of Las Pinas. Gen. Lawton this morning took a battalion of the Fourteenth Infantry and two companies of the Twenty-first Infantry to locate the rebel battery, and then two guns of the Sixth Artillery and four mountain guns were planted against it at 600 yards distance. The rebels had a large gun, from which they were firing home-made canister loaded with nails, and two smaller guns. Their shooting was most accurate. The first lot of canister burst directly in front of Scott's guns, and another shattered the legs of a private in the Fourteenth Infantry. Several shots struck the edge of the town. The country traversed was as bad as it is possible to imagine, being mainly lagoons of mud and water fringed with bamboo.

As soon as the fighting opened, the Americans were attacked by hidden riflemen on all sides, even the amigos, or "friendly" natives, in the houses of the town, shooting into their rear. The companies of the Twenty-first Infantry, skirmishing along the beach with amigo guides, found apparently a handful of rebels, who retreated. The men of the Twenty-first followed, and suddenly the rebels opened a terrific fire on the troops from the sides and rear. The soldiers withdrew to the water's edge, finding what shelter they could, and were picked off rapidly. After their ammunition was nearly exhausted the companies of the Twenty-first retreated, but Gen. Lawton dashed down and rallied the men.

The little group made a desperate stand, Gen. Lawton, Major Starr, and Lieuts. Donovan and Connelly taking rifles from the wounded men and firing at the enemy, the General bringing down some of the rebel sharpshooters from a tree. Finally their cartridges were all gone and they were forced to break through the enemy's flank, carrying the wounded to the main body of the troops. Lieut. Donovan, whose leg was broken, floundered for a mile through a bog, leading his men in the face of a greatly superior force.

Gen. Lawton then ceased fighting until reinforcements could be brought up. Two battalions of the Fourteenth Infantry and one battalion of the Ninth were hurried to the front, and in the afternoon the battle was resumed. The Monadnock anchored close to the shore, and her heavy guns pounded the rebels continuously, while the smaller warships, steaming along the shore, poured bullets from their rapid-fire guns at the enemy.

The Filipino force engaged appears to have been the largest and best organized body of men which has met the American troops. The Americans were compelled to advance along narrow roads and over small bridges commanded by earthworks ten feet thick. The only means of crossing the Zapote River was by a small bridge, which the Filipinos commanded with trenches spreading V-shaped, whence they could concentrate their fire on the bridge. They also had the advantage of the trees and jungle, so the Americans could hardly see ahead.

When the battle was resumed at 1 o'clock with the reinforcements, the American battery having silenced the enemy's guns, the Americans, wading slowly waist deep in the mud of the salt flats and pouring steady volleys of musketry at the rebels, drove their opponents beyond the river. Then the two armies lay facing each other across the deep stream, the enemy practically out of sight, while the men in blue and Khaki lay in the mud and bushes, many of them without any shelter, for three hours, without a moment's cessation in the firing, pouring shot at the enemy as fast as they could load. The thousand rifles blending into a continuous roar gave an impression vastly different from the intermittent skirmishlike rattle of most of the engagements.

One battalion after another Gen. Lawton summoned the reserves from Las Pinas until only enough troops were left in the town to prevent the Filipinos from attacking in the rear, which was feared, as they were creeping around the American left through the woods, delivering a flanking fire which put a great strain upon the endurance of the troops, who were floundering in the mud across the river, while on the right the Filipino sharpshooters, hidden in the trees, were peppering the men. But, thanks to the poor marksmanship of the rebels, the American loss was not as great as it would have been if the Filipinos had shot straight. An army, however, has seldom fought under a greater handicap or more courageously than did the regulars, a majority of whom were, comparatively speaking, recruits, who could have been pardoned for retiring in the face of such a fierce fire from their exposed positions. The only approach to the fighting ground was by a narrow, winding road, where the rebel bullets dropped thickly, wounding several men.

After firing in volleys or a short time, the Americans were ordered to fire when and where they could see the enemy. It was every man for himself, and the best the men could do was to aim at the faint mists arising from the rebels' smokeless powder. Gen. Lawton, though exhausted by the morning's work, rallied, by sheer will power, and was the commanding figure in the battle. He went along the lines, directing and encouraging the troops. Gen. Wheaton and Gen. Ovenshine were equally courageous. In fact, the Generals were among the few men on the battlefield who refused to take shelter under the hottest fire.

At 4 o'clock there was an hour's lull in the fighting, and an artillery Sergeant galloped back to where two guns of the mountain battery were waiting in reserve and shouted: "Bring up those guns." The Sergeant then tumbled, exhausted, from his horse. Twenty wounded men were carried to a cascoe (native boat) waiting on the beach, which was rowed to Paranaque.

Gen. Lawton, whose force altogether consisted of 3,000 men, at 5 o'clock had been able to push the insurgents back only 500 yards. The American loss is conservatively estimated at sixty. The battle continues. It is impossible at present to estimate the number of Filipino dead. There are many bodies on the field the Americans traversed.

This battlefield was formerly the scene of several of the greatest struggles between the Spaniards and the Filipinos. The Zapote River position was considered impregnable, and hundreds of Spaniards and Filipinos have been killed while fighting over the same bridge in former contests for its possession. In June, 1897, Gens. Pio del Pilar and Trias turned the scale of war on the side of the Filipinos by deserting the Spanish Army there on the eve of a decisive battle, carrying the native militia with them, and thereby breaking the chain of defenses around Manila.

OTIS REPORTS THE BATTLE.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The following cablegram has been received from Gen. Otis:

Manila, June 13.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Lawton's troops had severe engagement to-day with enemy in strong intrenchments at crossing Zapoté River, near Bakoor, Cavite Province. Has driven enemy with heavy loss. Our casualties some thirty.

Insurgents in this southern section not molested until threatened attack in strong force on Manila. Now scattered and in retreat. Doubtful if they make further stand.

OTIS.

The news of the heavy fighting almost within sight of Manila and adjacent to the navy yard at Cavite, where Admiral Dewey landed his forces more than a year ago, was received with intense interest here. It is evident to the officials that the insurgents either are far stronger than has been realized or that they have come to the end of their resources and are marking this last struggle in sheer desperation. Otherwise it is hard to understand why they should come down to the shore of the bay and fight the warships.

Adjt. Gen. Corbin, who steadfastly maintains his confidence in the success of the present movement in Luzon, said to-day that he felt encouraged by the advices that came from Gen. Otis. He was particularly pleased with Gen. Otis's statement that Lawton had driven the enemy with heavy loss and that the latter could not be reassembled in force. Still, there is great concern exhibited over the conditions that confront the American troops in this campaign, and there was a renewal of the inquiry as to whether or not there is to be further reinforcement of the troops or another call for volunteers. The statement was made in reply to this that Gen. Otis would soon have all the men he had asked for, and that his opinion would determine the policy of the President in the matter.

MORE MEN TO GO TO MANILA.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Acting Secretary Meiklejohn issued an order to-day directing that the number of enlisted men in each company of infantry regiments serving in or ordered to the Philippines be increased from 112 to 128. Fifteen full regiments and two battalions each of two other regiments will be subject to this order.

The regiments affected are the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Ninth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, and Twenty-third, and two battalions each of the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Infantry. The increase is made under the act of March 2, which authorizes the regular army to be increased to 65,000 men. The recent decision that in this increase there need not be included the men serving in the Hospital Corps, allows a larger force by about 2,600 men. It is estimated that the increase authorized by to-day's order will give Gen. Otis about 35,000 men after the volunteers return.

Another order was issued to-day by Acting Secretary Meiklejohn relative to the movement of the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Infantry to Manila. The two regiments, excepting one Major and four companies of each, will be assembled at San Francisco and there put in readiness for duty in the Philippines. The other companies will remain in the United States. It is said at the War Department that the departure of four battalions of the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Infantry will still leave the West with sufficient troops available for its protection.

By retaining in this country a battalion of each regiment the department is inaugurating a system which it hopes at an early date to apply to all regiments in foreign service, which is to have two battalions abroad fully manned and officered, with a home battalion to which all those disabled by foreign service may be sent to recuperate. The invalidated and convalescing men will thus have a home station to which they may be sent, relieving the foreign hospital service and the regiments in the field of embarrassment. Men absent on furlough will have a place to which they can report, and such of the invalided officers as recover sufficiently to perform light duty will be able to render valuable service in putting recruits destined for their regiments in shape.

GEN. LUNA ASSASSINATED.

He and His Aide Said to Have Been Killed at the Headquarters of Aguinaldo.

MANILA, June 13.—Information, believed to be reliable, has reached here of the assassination of Gen. Luna and his aide-de-camp, Lieut. Pasco Ramon, June 8, by Aguinaldo's guard at the headquarters of Aguinaldo. Luna and Ramon, it appears, went to the Filipino headquarters to confer with Aguinaldo, got into an altercation with the Captain of the guard, and one of them drew a revolver. The guard then killed Luna and Ramon with their bayonets.

Gen. Antonio Luna was one of the most intelligent and turbulent of the Filipino leaders. He was educated in Paris, and returned to Manila a little more than a year ago. He was the editor there of the insurgent Filipino organ Independencia.

At the reorganization of Aguinaldo's Government in December, 1898, he was first announced as Minister of War, having been employed by the preceding Cabinet in the War Department, and having done service in the fighting with the Spaniards after the American victory in Manila Bay and the siege of Manila. Later, however, Gen. Aguinaldo, a cousin of the Filipino President, was appointed Minister of War, and Luna appears to have been placed in immediate command of the Filipino armies.

On April 28, after the fall of Calumpit, Gen. Luna sent Col. Manuel Argueleses and José Bernal of his army to Manila under a flag of truce to ask terms of surrender. He seems to have been discouraged by the defeat of the day before of his own brigade, which he led into action in formation which would have been creditable to any civilized army. He was plainly seen from the American lines riding furiously along his own line endeavoring to keep his men in order, and lead them forward. They broke, however, before the American advance, and fled with the other Filipinos.

American officers who went into Gen. Luna's camp under a flag of truce on that occasion were pleasantly received by him. He required his soldiers to uncover as they passed, and expressed regret that he was obliged to kill Americans, adding, however, that it was his business to kill them. On April 29 the Filipino Junta in London announced that Gen. Luna, in seeking terms of surrender, did not represent Aguinaldo, and that his action was repudiated and regarded as treasonable. It was then evident that there was serious division between Aguinaldo and Luna. As the Americans refused to consider any terms but unconditional surrender, the negotiations with Luna were fruitless.

On May 19 Aguinaldo sent envoys asking terms of peace. It was then reported that Luna had become the dominant power, and that he was opposing all attempts at surrender or peace. He was said to be making desperate efforts to prevent the educated Filipinos from communicating with the Americans, and to have determined to continue a guerrilla warfare against the Americans and the followers of Aguinaldo if the latter succeeded in making terms. A member of the Filipino Congress named Rosario, Gen. Luna's Commissary General, who escaped from Luna's army on pretense of a secret mission and made his way into the American lines on May 23, reported that Luna was dictator, and that Aguinaldo was in mortal terror of him.

Reports from the insurgents received since have continued to indicate bitter dissensions and mutual suspicions and jealousies between Luna and Aguinaldo.

Reassuring News from Col. Smith.

BUFFALO, June 13.—A cable containing the two words "Officers well" was received to-day by Major Auman, in command of Fort Porter, from Col. Smith of the Thirteenth Regiment, who, after being overcome by the heat recently at Manila, was reported to have asked to be retired. "That cable," said Major Auman, "means that all the officers are well, and there is no fear in the minds of any of us for Col. Smith. The Colonel may have been overcome by the heat, but he is not in a serious condition. We would have heard before this if there were any danger."

The Scope of the New York Telephone Service

is so great that practically every town and city within a radius of over 1000 miles of the City Hall is within speaking distance of every New York telephone.

The immediate neighborhood of New York—Long Island, Westchester and New Jersey—is well provided with telephones.

A little telephoning saves much travelling.

New York Telephone Company,

18 Cortlandt St. 15 Day St. 952 Broadway. 115 West 38th St.

DEWEY AND THE HOME FUND.

No Official Information Received that the Admiral Will Not Accept the Gift.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The Dewey Home Fund Committee has not yet received information from the "friend of Admiral Dewey," who is said to be responsible for a statement published here and elsewhere, that Admiral Dewey has sent word that he will not receive the gift proposed to be offered to him of a home in Washington. The anonymous friend has not communicated the intelligence of the Admiral's decision to Treasurer Roberts and that officer said this evening that until some more authentic report reached him the committee would continue to receive and acknowledge additions to the fund.

Just how Admiral Dewey came to be acquainted with the proposition well enough to be prepared to speak so positively, as is reported, is a question in the minds of the committee. The committee looks for a considerable addition to the fund by June 23, the date fixed for the last report to be made by some of the agencies for soliciting and forwarding the fund. These agents include all the national banks, which were asked to raise not less than twenty dollars each and then send on their subscription lists. While it is considered possible that Admiral Dewey may have made some protest against a subscription, it is doubted if he would venture to remonstrate so explicitly in the absence of information about the purpose and methods of those who intend to put in substantial shape the feeling of gratitude entertained by the whole country for one who has rendered such signal service to his nation.

One ill-natured statement made concerning the committee, that it is "a self-constituted one," does gross injustice to its members. None of the members of the Dewey Home Fund Committee sought the service. The suggestion was made that the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of the Treasury be made the committee to act for the newspapers that proposed the raising of a home fund. Secretary Long said his duties would prevent him from accepting the trust, but he was willing that Assistant Secretary Allen should serve. A similar objection was made by Secretary Gage, and Assistant Secretary Vanderlip was put in his place. When Treasurer Roberts was asked to take charge of the fund he consented to do so, and the members of the committee have been obliged to attend to their regular duties in addition to those growing out of the collection of the fund throughout the country.

Admiral Dewey Refuses Invitations.

SINGAPORE, June 13.—Admiral Dewey, who landed yesterday from the cruiser Olympia and paid a visit to the Governor of the Straits Settlements, Lieut. Col. Sir C. B. H. Mitchell, declined an invitation to stay at the Government House, preferring to remain quietly on board the cruiser. The Admiral declines to be interviewed and refuses all invitations to attend social functions.

COURT SUSTAINS THE MAYOR.

Former Aqueduct Commissioners Who Were Dismissed by Mayor Van Wyck Lose Their Case on Appeal.

ALBANY, June 13.—The Court of Appeals has decided against George W. Green, H. W. Cannon, and John J. Tucker, who sought to contest their removal from office as Aqueduct Commissioners by Mayor Van Wyck. The court affirms the lower court's decision refusing them relief.

The decision of the Court of Appeals sustaining Mayor Van Wyck's removal of the Aqueduct Commissioners was received with gratification by the administration officials yesterday, especially as it marked the disposition of the last case arising out of removals by the present Mayor. The decisions in all of these cases, it was pointed out, have sustained the Mayor.

The three Commissioners, removed from office by Mayor Van Wyck in the first week of his administration, were appointees of Mayor Strong. Speaking of the case yesterday, Corporation Counsel Whalen said:

"Commissioners Green, Cannon, and Tucker procured a writ of certiorari to review the action of the Mayor in removing them from office in January, 1898. They claimed that the Mayor could not remove them except upon charges and with the approval of the Governor. The Mayor, on the contrary, claimed an absolute right to remove them under the provisions of Section 95 of the present charter, which was a substantial re-enactment of Chapter 11 of the Laws of 1895, the passage of which was procured by ex-Mayor Strong for the purpose of removing the then existing city officials.

"Upon the hearing of the matter at the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, that court affirmed the action of Mayor Van Wyck, holding that he had a perfect right at any time during the first six months of his term to remove Aqueduct Commissioners, as well as all other public officers appointed by the prior Mayors of the former cities, basing their decision upon the fact that the law of 1895 already referred to had repealed the provisions of the Aqueduct act and of the Consolidation act which required the approval by the Governor of the action of the Mayor.

"Not being satisfied with this decision of the Appellate Division, the three Commissioners appealed to the Court of Appeals, and the matter was argued in that court on last Tuesday."

The present Aqueduct Commissioners are John J. Ryan, Maurice J. Power, and William H. Ten Eyck.

ALLEGED HOTEL THIEF CAUGHT.

George Brune Said to be the Man Who Robbed Cissie Loftus.

Detective Sergeants Murphy and Farley arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday George Brune, who they claim is an expert hotel thief, and is wanted for a number of robberies. The prisoner was held for examination to-morrow on a charge of having stolen $200 worth of jewelry from the Hotel Endicott. He was arrested on Sunday night at Third Avenue and Fourteenth Street.

Brune is said to be the man who entered the apartments of Cissie Loftus, at the Hotel Marlborough, on March 19, and stole $1,500 worth of jewelry. It is also said that last Thursday he entered a hotel on Thirty-ninth Street and stole $300 worth of jewelry from a Mrs. Mattie Walker, who has identified him.

In Brune's room at 73 West Ninety-eighth Street were found a large number of articles alleged to have been stolen. Among them are a silver hair brush, a silver card case, with the word "Metropole" on it; a silver stamp box, with the initials "J. L. H."; a number of silver and gold stick pins, one silver matchsafe, with "Best Wishes" on it; two diamond studs, a baby's diamond lace pin, two pearl stick pins, one pair of pearl opera glasses, one gold horseshoe pin, a gold chatelaine watch, with blue enamel work, with the initials "D. C."; three enamel lace pins and pendant, one chatelaine silver watch, a diamond scarf pin, a pearl scarf pin, and a silver cigarette holder, with the initials "W. H. R."

Many articles have also been recovered from pawnshops. The detectives found 150 keys, some of them having the tags of the hotels on them.

Advance order is required if you wish to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement, Henry Norman's cable letter from London, and other features.—Adv.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE

Extension of Geneva Convention Principles to Naval Warfare.

ALL OF THE POWERS AGREE

Prof. Renault's Report Presented to the Sub-Committee of the Red Cross Section, and Will Be Adopted.

THE HAGUE, June 13.—The Sub-Committee of the Red Cross Section met to-day, Prof. Asser of the Dutch delegation presiding, to hear the report of Prof. Louis Renault of the French delegation on the extension of Geneva Convention principles to naval warfare.

The report, in the unanimous opinion of the delegates, is a masterly piece of work. All the essential principles of the original scheme, as embodied in the report, were agreed to, although sveral amendments as to details were submitted.

Prof. Asser pointed out the necessity of communicating to an enemy an exact list of hospital ships.

Capt. Alfred T. Mahan of the United States delegation will on Thursday submit an amendment defining the status of shipwrecked persons and wounded men rescued accidentally by neutral vessels.

Count de Grelle-Rogiar of the Belgian delegation proposed to-day a modification of Clause 10 of the convention dealing with shipwrecked wounded and sick men when landed in a neutral port.

The question of replacing the Red Cross flag by one without religious significance was also considered, the Turkish and Siamese Governments having made representations on this point.

All these matters will be disposed of at Thursday's meeting of the sub-committee, which will then report, and there is no doubt that Prof. Renault's report will finally be adopted.

The preamble of this report indorses the application to naval warfare of the principles of the Geneva Convention of 1864 and the supplementary clauses of 1868. Endeavoring to reconcile the various conflicting interests, it recognizes the necessity of not hampering belligerents in legitimate action, while modifying unnecessary suffering. These considerations meet with the approbation of all the powers, especially Great Britain and the United States.

The adaptation of the principles of the Geneva Convention to naval warfare is regarded as the first real achievement of the conference.

The Brussels committee held a short session to-day, reporting progress.

THE ATTITUDE OF GERMANY.

Statement that She Is Opposed to Arbitration Denied—The American Proposals.

THE HAGUE, June 13.—In view of the statement published in the United States that Mr. Holls had cabled to the State Department at Washington that Germany was opposed to arbitration on principle, a correspondent called upon Mr. Holls to-day and was informed that there was absolutely no foundation for such a statement. Mr. Holls said that, as a matter of fact, he had not sent to the State Department a message of any kind since his arrival here, and that the cable messages forwarded by the delegation had not contained the least justification for the statement published.

"There is no doubt," said Mr. Holls, "that the Germans, in this respect resembling the French and some other European nations, are not as enthusiastic in support of the arbitration principle as are others which should take the lead in the matter; but the German delegates are co-operating loyally in framing the arbitration schedule, and nothing has occurred which would justify the publication of any statement as to German hostility to arbitration.

"'There is another story,' continued Mr. Holls, 'which is quite as false, and which, in the United States, may be even more mischievous. I mean the absurd story that we have abandoned the American plan for a permanent arbitration board. The delegation, therefore, has prepared the following statement:

"'In view of the misleading statements published in America regarding the course of the Drafting Committee of the Commission on Arbitration and the exact position of the American proposals, you may say that the American plan for a permanent tribunal, which has been correctly set forth in the American papers, has been referred with other similar plans to the Drafting Committee. This committee will report to the full Commission on Arbitration the exact text of the American proposals as submitted, and also the exact text of all other proposals submitted, as the Drafting Committee shall provisionally recommend. The Commission on Arbitration, and afterward the conference, will then finally pass on the various projects. The fact that in the Drafting Committee the English proposals have been used as the basis of discussion does not indicate in the least the abandonment of any other plans. It is not expected that the Drafting Committee will be ready to report to the Commission on Arbitration for a week or ten days, and all statements regarding its work or attitude are mere surmises.'"

Sir Julian Pauncefote, head of the British delegation, emphatically confirmed the accuracy of Mr. Holls's statement this evening.

BERLIN, June 13.—The Cologne Gazette to-day, referring to the stories of German hostility to arbitration at The Hague, declared that Germany at present stands by Article VIII. of the Russian programme, providing for the formation of a tribunal of arbitration as the occasion requires, adding:

"Germany, after an examination of the schemes for a permanent court, decided she could not accept unless the absolute impartiality of the tribunal could be guaranteed."

The North German Gazette, referring to the recent declaration of Prof. Zorn of the German delegation to the Conference, says:

"Prof. Zorn confined himself to saying that the idea of a permanent tribunal, although not without importance, also involved dangers which, under certain conditions, were more likely to produce war than peace. In his opinion the German Government would regard these dangers as outweighing other considerations, and would not agree to the idea of a permanent tribunal.

"'Germany, however,' Prof. Zorn says, 'would perhaps be able to accept Russia's original proposition for the establishment of a Court of Arbitration, only as cases may arise, and after agreement on the part of the disputants. Therefore,' he added, 'he must formally move for the restoration of the original Russian proposal contained in Article 13.'"

THE DISARMAMENT CONGRESS.

American and European Arbitration Proposals Discussed by Prof. Woolsey of Yale University.

This week's Independent will contain a paper by Theodore S. Woolsey, Professor of International Law at Yale University, on "The Arbitration Proposals at The Hague," in part as follows:

"The Hague congress may have sprung from the generous enthusiasm of the Czar; it may result in little positive enactment in any one of the directions in which its inquiries have extended, and yet it may have results wide reaching and beneficial.

"The difficulty in translating its conclusions, if any, into international agreements must not be lost sight of. Its discussions are academic, theoretical. Before they can be adopted by treaty and become law each State must consider their consequences from its own political standpoint.

"Certain of the topics proposed for discussion by the Congress are interesting, and would seem capable of formulation into a rule so far at least as the Congress itself was concerned. The exemption of innocent private property at sea from capture, for instance, and the refusal to permit bombardment of undefended towns, or the levying of contributions upon a place under threat of bombardment, are not outside of the possibility of achievement. But rather to the public surprise, while actual proportionate disarmament has made little headway, and such subjects as those just mentioned have not excited much interest, the possibility of setting up an international court to judge questions voluntarily brought before it has jumped into prominence. Russia proposed a system of mediation, pure and simple, the essence of mediation being that acceptance of the award is not obligatory. The American delegates went further and brought forward what was practically the plan of the New York State Bar Association embodied in its memorial to the President in 1896.

"Its leading features were these:

"It should be operative when adopted by nine States. Each State should have one representative on the tribunal, chosen by its own highest court.

"Reference of questions to this tribunal was to be voluntary, but if submitted, the award should be final.

"This tribunal should be permanently open, and should fix its own rules and choose its place of sitting, varying this to suit litigants. The tribunal could be employed by other States than the nine signatories, by assenting to its conditions and paying charges. Cases may be given to a partial court, but at least three judges shall be necessary; in this case the said judges shall be foreign to the litigants. A rehearsing, upon discovery of fresh evidence or new questions of law, was provided for.

"The first defect, and a very serious one it is, in this plan, viewed as a substitute for war, is that no question between the signatories need be submitted. The best feature of a permanent system of arbitration is or should be that all questions of certain kinds must be referred.

"Another defect which is more theoretical lies in the fact that no provision is made for enforcement.

"On the other hand, by not going very far, the American plan runs less risk of a breakdown. It would tend to build up a system of international law and procedure which might be widely accepted. It would familiarize the world with the idea of substituting law for force in its international differences, an idea so captivating, so glorious, that the mind almost declines to listen to practical objections in its longings to realize the possibility.

"Let us stand on the place of fact and common sense, however, and admit that the chance of war is not materially decreased by such plans as this, but that it is an interesting contribution to arbitration machinery. Very likely in trying to roll all the plans into one the value and identity of each will be lost. Very likely this plan, in fact all plans, will fail of adoption by the Congress. And probably the powers will regard any plan adopted as a curious but disagreeable attempt to put a little state on a par with the big ones. We as a people are much readier to insist that our neighbors shall arbitrate than to do it ourselves. We have a proper sense that no system or machinery can obscure our relative importance."

SCHOOL TEACHER LOSES SUIT.

Cannot Recover Salary After License Has Been Withdrawn.

Justice McAdam, in the Supreme Court, yesterday handed down a decision holding that a school teacher who teaches under a license issued by the Superintendent of the Board of Education cannot recover salary after that official has refused to renew the license. The action was brought by George Steinson, who claimed $13,284 as salary due him in the public schools from March 12, 1890, to March 12, 1898.

Steinson had received on July 16, 1883, a certificate from the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, licensing him to teach in any public school in the State. He was examined by the local authorities and received a license from Superintendent Jasper to teach in the grammar schools of New York City. The license was a provisional one, and limited in its duration to six months.

Upon the expiration of the first term of his license the plaintiff had it renewed, and again on more than one occasion until March 12, 1890, when the Board of Education declined to renew it. He appealed to the State Superintendent, who held that the refusal of the local board to employ him was illegal. Steinson then applied to the Supreme Court for a mandamus to compel the Board of Education to pay his salary, upon the assumption that he was still in its employ, and that its action in refusing to permit him to teach was illegal. Justice Beach denied his application, and his decision was sustained on appeal.

Steinson was not satisfied, but made two subsequent applications of the same kind, both of which were denied, the last by Justice Russell, in 1896. Justice Russell held that Steinson voluntarily chose to serve under the terms proffered, thus making a voluntary contract with the Board of Education, the beneficial part of which he accepted, but desired to reject that part of it which definitely terminated his employment. Steinson carried this case to the Court of Appeals, which ruled against him, but suggested that if he had a remedy it was by an action for salary, which would test the question.

Steinson then brought the suit against the Board of Education which came before Justice McAdam, who held that he must follow the opinions of Justices Beach, Russell, and Freedman, and the further decisions of the Appellate Division and the Court of Appeals. He therefore directed the jury to find a verdict for the defendant. Justice McAdam says, however, that if the plaintiff desires that the Appellate Division should pass upon the matter he will allow him sixty days to make a case.

THE CANAL COUNSELS' REPORTS.

Syracuse Member May Differ on Weight of Testimony.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 13.—It is reported that Benjamin J. Shove of this city, canal counsel, will make a report upon the canal investigation differing in its recommendations from the reports of Austin G. Fox and Wallace MacFarlane, associated with him as counsel. The New York attorneys, it is understood, find little testimony upon which the State can institute suits. Mr. Shove differs from them.

Wallace MacFarlane was seen at his residence, 80 Washington Square East, last night, and declined to say what would be the nature of his report when made. He said also: "I have no reason to believe that, when we meet with our notes, there will be any difference of opinion between Mr. Fox and myself and Mr. Shove." Mr. MacFarlane refused to say whether in his opinion the testimony justified the institution of suits.

CONSTABLE SHOOTS TO KILL.

Overtakes Fugitives on a Mountain, and One of Them Is Dead.

NEWTON, N. J., June 13.—James and Jason Campbell of this place were shot last night by Constable John Hotalen while resisting arrest. James Campbell died this morning from his wounds, and it is thought Jason Campbell cannot recover.

A warrant was issued yesterday for the arrest of Jason Campbell on a charge of beating his wife. He was arrested and ordered committed to the county jail. He escaped from the constable, and in company with his cousins, James and George Campbell, secured a wagon and started for Port Jervis, N. Y.

Hotalen started in pursuit and at Deckertown he was ten minutes behind the fugitives. At 11 o'clock he overtook the Campbells on the mountain above Colesville. Driving alongside of the Campbells' wagon he seized the reins and ordered Jason Campbell to surrender. When he refused Hotalen backed the wagon into a ditch, upsetting its occupants.

Hotalen then seized Jason, and James Campbell sprang upon him. Hotalen shot James in the breast, and when Jason commenced to pound the officer with the handcuffs he had taken from him, he fired again, shooting Jason near the heart. James then crawled to the side of the officer, and was about to strike him with a stone when he received another shot.

Before the constable could prevent it, the two wounded men dragged themselves to their wagon and started off in another direction. Hotalen then turned his attention to George Campbell and succeeded in overpowering him. When he had been placed in irons he was sent back to this place and locked up.

Hotalen then continued on his way to Port Jervis. When he arrived there he found that both Jason and James Campbell were in the hospital. He says he knew the Campbells to be desperate characters and fired shots because he believed his life was in danger.

Curfew Ordinance Killed.

At a meeting of the Hudson City Business Men's Association of Jersey City, held on Monday night, Dr. Ullamor Allen offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to ask the Board of Aldermen to pass a curfew ordinance. He said that in the neighborhood of his home "children were allowed to roam the streets until 10 or 11 o'clock at night." "I object to the resolution," said Andrew Knox. "In summertime the best part of the day is about 9 o'clock at night." Several other members spoke in opposition to the resolution, and finally Robert Troll offered an amendment, to the effect that the ordinance apply only to children playing on asphalted streets near Dr. Allen's home. That settled the resolution. It received only one vote.

CASTORIA. Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

B. Altman & Co. SPECIAL FOR THIS DAY.

LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS.

WHITE PIQUÉ WAISTS,	85c.
FANCY WHITE LAWN WAISTS,	$1.50, 1.85 & 2.50
COLORED PERCALE WAISTS,	75c. & 1.25
COLORED MADRAS WAISTS,	$1.10 & 1.75

Christ Hospital Wing Dedicated.

The newly completed south wing of Christ Hospital, Jersey City, was dedicated yesterday by Bishop Thomas A. Starkey of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New Jersey. He was assisted by his chaplain, the Rev. John Keller; the Rev. George S. Bennitt, Chaplain of the hospital, the Rev. Daniel F. Warren, and the Rev. Louis A. Osborne. Each room was blessed separately. The three principal rooms are Dickinson Hall, Duncannon Hall, and Stevens Hall, the latter being dedicated to the memory of Mrs. Martha B. Stevens of Castle Point, Hoboken, who was one of the founders of the hospital.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...4:28	Sun sets...7:32	Moon sets..11:19

High Water This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...11:41	Gov. Isl'd..12:05	H. Gate....2:01
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...11:36	Gov. Isl'd..11:53	H. Gate.... ....

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JUNE 14.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Asiatic Prince, Pernambuco	.....	3:00 P. M.
Antilla, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Comal, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Friesland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Seneca, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, JUNE 15.

Auguste Victoria, Hamburg	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Cienfuegos, Guantanamo	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Edam, Amsterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
El Mar, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Madiana, Barbados	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Parana, La Plata	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Prinz Regent Luitpold, Bremen	.....	10:00 A. M.
South Cambria, Inagua and Haiti	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, JUNE 16.

Colorado, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Talisman, Barbados	2:00 P. M.	.....

SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to June $15 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June $22 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after June $9 and up to June $23 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June $25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily after June $23 and up to July $7 at 6:30 P. M. on day of arrival of steamship Campania, which will probably arrive July 7.

Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Hongkong of May 11, Shanghai, May 15; Yokohama, May 28, and Honolulu, June 2, which reached San Francisco by the steamer Doric, are due to arrive in New York on the morning of Wednesday, June 14.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JUNE 14.

British Empire, Antwerp, June 3.
Chateau Lafite, Havre, May 31.
Comanche, Jacksonville, June 11.
Concho, Galveston, June 7.
Evelyn, San Juan, June 3.
Grangense, Para, June 4.
Hekla, Christiansand, June 2.
H. H. Meier, Bremen, June 3.
Kaiser Friedrich, Bremen, June 6.
Kansas City, Swansea, May 31.
Montauk, Gibraltar, May 24

The Wanamaker Store.

More Road Flyers

A CARLOAD of 200 more Road Flyers reached us yesterday most unexpectedly, but never was a shipment more welcome. They arrived just in time to prevent our being sold out and disappointing people.

It is but postponing the time a day or two, however, for these wheels are too good to last long

At Sixteen Dollars Each

It is a wheel that we do not hesitate to guarantee,—a good, new, 1899 model, well designed and put together properly. A safe wheel and a fast wheel and a wheel with good looks. It is retailing to-day under another name at $40.

These are all men's models in 22 and 24-inch frames. We shall have a few more women's models by to-night,—we'll tell you when they come,—and then that's the last of the Road Flyers, except as you see them on the road under private and contented ownership.

Exceptional Offering of Fine Embroideries Exceptional in two ways—their dainty beauty and their astonishingly low price. They are all in new and most graceful designs on finest nainsook foundation, direct from those master embroiderers, the Swiss.

They are of the highest grade of hand-machine work, so their edges are durable and their work firm and even. Four to eight inches in width; made to sell at 15c. to 75c. a yard.

Yours at 12½c. a Yard

Broadway.

The Shirt-Waist Triumphant! One shirt-waist doesn't make a Summer. But stylish, comfortable shirt-waists make a Summer pleasant. We have a collection of colored shirt-waists large and complete enough to make this Summer pleasant for a whole cityful. Of all materials—domestic and imported—madrases, percales, cheviots and lawns. They are of all styles and patterns, — checked, striped and dotted, with yokes, front and back, yokes in back with full fronts embroidery trimmed; and smart, plain waists for tailor-made suits. They all have detachable collars and laundered cuffs. They are of all sizes, arranged on tables for easy picking, and they are at all prices from 50c. to $2.50.

White waists, too; lawn, linen and dimity; from $1 to $6.50.

Second floor.

Men's Bicycle Wear We are selling a great many of the Khaki bicycle trousers. You know the goods,—an enduring cotton, atmost a light duck, in color like the dust of the roads, (hence the name,) and in wear,—iron. Very light and cool besides. $2.50.

Bicycle trousers of linen crash, in the new shape, $2.

Bicycle suits in all-wool crash, $5. This is a bargain, for the regular price is $8.

Some New Ideas in Boys' Clothing The newest of all are these pretty little suits made of pure silk. Cut in sailor style, and the lightest, coolest, prettiest summer suits imaginable. Silks are in neat stripes. Seven-Fifty, and worth it.

Bicycle suits in the new striped flannels, These striped flannels are to be immensely popular with men, and we give the younger ones a chance at the styles as soon as anybody. In single-breasted coat and bloomer trousers, for ages 8 to 19 years, $6.50.

Same goods in double-breasted jacket suits, for ages 8 to 16, at the same price.

Same goods in sailor suits, for ages 3 to 12 years, $6.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Some Special Prices on Japanese Rugs This is a really excellent assortment, and that is a word not to be applied lightly to rugs. Every one who has struggled to find a rug to exactly harmonize with some peculiar surrounding knows how really huge a variety must be in shape and color to deserve the adjective.

These are, besides, the good Japanese Rugs,—the high-class ones. And we have reduced the prices for reasons of our own, like this:—

9x15 ft.,	$11.25; from $15
10x14 ft.,	$11.75; from $15.50
12x12 ft.,	$12; from $16
12x15 ft.,	$15; from $20

Third floor.

Shoes—Real Bargains A shoe cannot be cheap, unless it is good. No poor shoe can ever rise to the dignity of a bargain. The vital point of this shoe selling of ours is that it sells shoes cheaply,—but not "cheap" shoes. These are good goods every one, and the fair prices would always be a half more, and sometimes twice as much as our price.

Men's Shoes, at $1.40

Tan kidskin and black calfskin. These shoes sell for $2.50 in the usual way. They are not the finest leathers, but well made and, above all, serviceable. We can fit most feet.

Men's Shoes, at $2.30

These are the aristocrats of the sale, and fit for any shoe company. Some extra fine shoes in the lot if you give our salesman time to fit you to them. Sizes are not complete, but nearly so.

Boys' Shoes with Spring Heels

$1—Tan and black; stout box calf uppers and firm oak leather soles; sizes 9 to 12.
$1.25—Black Titan calf; the strongest of the novelty tanned leathers, straight tips and hooks; stout soles; sizes 9 to 13½.

Boys' Shoes with Heels

$1.25—Tan and black calfskin; stylish and strong; sizes 11 to 2.
$1.50—Tan Russia calfskin; solid welted soles; sizes 11 to 2.
$1.50—Black and tan Titan calf; full English capped toes; extra solid soles; sizes 2½ to 5½.
$1.75—Tan Russia calf; soles of oak leather, welted and stitched; new bull-dog lasts; sizes 2½ to 5½.

Children's Shoes—Spring Heels

$1.20—Black kidskin with tips; neat round toes; young women's sizes, 2½ to 5.
$1—Black kidskin; durable but not fine; well made and finished; young women's sizes, 2½ to 5.
95c.—Black kidskin and tan goatskin; sizes 11 to 2.

And these of

Women's Shoes

Another lot of Women's black kidskin shoes, either buttoned or laced, with heels, at

One Dollar a Pair

These are good shoes; in style, finish and material, and for country roads and seaside sands will stand hard usage better than the finer sorts.

Fifth floor.

Bargains in Hats For Tourists There is now on sale a small lot of the rough-and-ready straw hats welcomed this season by tourists and out-of-door women as especially attractive and timely. These hats are of soft, bendable straw, as strong as the popular Mackinaw, which they closely resemble. Their brims are fashionably broad and sloping, and their crowns are indented.

Double folds of white Japanese silk with long eagle quills passing through graceful silk knots, form the trimming. We have marked them

At 75c. Each

Second floor, Tenth street.

Knit Underwear for this Weather "For this weather" means the lightest and coolest sorts that machines can knit. Ingenious man has not yet learned to fashion underwear from spider-webs, but there would be a strong demand for it about now, if we may judge by the remarks made at the counters.

Some of these silk-mixed garments, however, are scarcely heavier, and there is comfort and coolness all through in lightest cottons, lisle thread, mixtures and pure silk.

Suggestions:

WOMEN'S UNDERWEAR
At 50c.—Light-weight ribbed silk mixed vests; white, cream, pink, sky blue, lavender, and black; low neck, crocheted all round.
$1—Fine quality all-silk Swiss ribbed vests; low neck, sleeveless; white, pink, sky blue, lavender, and black.
$2—Light-weight all-silk white vests; lace trimmed; also cream, pink, sky blue, black, and lavender; handsomely crocheted.
$2—Light-weight, silk-mixed Union suits; handsomely trimmed with silk; high neck, long or short sleeves.
$3.75—Union suits of fine Swiss ribbed lisle thread, with deep lace or crocheted fronts, lace trimming on drawers legs.
$4—Union suits of Swiss ribbed all-silk; light-weight; white; low neck, sleeveless; knee length.

MEN'S UNDERWEAR
50c. each—English, white gauze cotton shirts; long or short sleeves. Also light-weight drawers with reinforced seats.
$1 each—French ecru lisle thread shirts, with long or short sleeves; drawers with long or short inseam. Also light-weight natural colored merino shirts and drawers.
$1.50 each—Fine gauze French balbriggan shirts; long or short sleeves; drawers in long or short inseam.
$2.50 each—English full regular made balbriggan fashioned shirts; long or short sleeves; drawers with seats spliced and reinforced.

Broadway.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

The Wanamaker Store

To-day is your last chance to buy the International Library at half price. Two styles of binding are sold out. Two styles remain this morning. We cannot promise that both styles will last all day.

The Last Day

IT is literally Now or Never. This hackneyed expression describes to-day so exactly that we are tempted to use it. The oldest story is interesting when specially apposite. Here is this story:

The International Library is the best collection extant of good, interesting reading.

We took a whole edition (90 car loads of books) and put it on sale at half price—and on little monthly payments, if you choose.

To-night the whole edition will be sold out, and the publishers refuse to supply any more sets except for people who live out of town and *mail* an order in direct response to this advertisement.

No more sets at half price after to-day, except *mail orders* complying with above conditions.

To-day You May—To-morrow You Cannot

Stop and think a minute!

We believe that when you fully understand the International Library you will buy it whatever the price. Why not secure it to-day at half price?

Sharers In Our Good Opinion

We are not alone in our belief in this Library. Here are a few others—some of whom you probably know—who own and have endorsed the International Library:

Edward G. Ward, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Brooklyn; Joseph J. Little, President of the Board of Education, New York; D W. Hearn, S. J., College St. Francis Xavier; Richard Gottheil, LL. D., Columbia College; Lyman Abbott, Felix Adler, Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, Richard Garnett, Librarian of British Museum; Lion Vallee, Librarian of French National Library; Richard Henry Stoddard, Louise Chandler Moulton, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Hon. John G. Carlisle, Rev. I. M. Haldeman, Rev. Cortland Meyer, Mrs. Burton Harrison. Could you be in better company?

Mail this Coupon To-day.

JOHN WANAMAKER, New York. 6 T 14

Enclosed find $1 for membership in the Wanamaker Library Club. Send set to address below. I agree to pay balance in 15 monthly payments.

*Name*_____

*Address*_____

The Club Price Is Only One-Half the Publishers' Price

The complete set (20 big vols.), two bindings only, is sent to those joining the Wanamaker Club.

The membership fee is **ONLY $1.** You are allowed ten days to examine the books. If you choose to return them, your dollar is refunded. If you keep them, you pay monthly for 15 months: $3 for half morocco, or $4 for rich three-quarter levant. The cloth style at $2 per month and full levant at $6 per month, are all sold.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th Ave., 9th and 10th Sts., N. Y.

CEREMONIES AT PRINCETON.

Procession of Alumni Included Graduates of the Class of '39—Social and Literary Events.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 13.—The annual meeting and banquet of the Princeton University Alumni Association were the features of to-day's commencement programme.

The procession of alumni was composed of fully 1,000 graduates, there being delegations from many classes, among the number '39, '49, '59, '69, '74, '79, '84, '89, '94, '96, '98, and the entire graduating class. In the line there were Trustees and Faculty members.

Judge J. B. McPherson, '66, of Harrisburg, Penn., presided. Those who responded to toasts were the Rev. J. D. Bellville, '39, Germantown, Penn.; R. C. Kent, '49, Wytheville, Va.; G. W. Ketchum, '59, New York; the Rev. C. D. Crane, '69, New Castle, Me.; Henry G. Fuller, '74, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; Mahlon Pitney, '79, Morristown, N. J.; Job E. Hedges, '84, New York; W. S. Jenny, '89, Syracuse, N. Y., and McCready Sykes, '94, New York.

During the forenoon the American Whig and Cliosophic Societies, Princeton's two literary organizations, held business meetings. There was an exhibition of drawings in the engineering and graphics departments of the Scientific School, and also a microscopic exhibition in the histological laboratory.

During the afternoon there was an exhibition in the Brokaw swimming tank by the Princeton gymnastic team. From 4 to 6 P. M. President and Mrs. Patton tendered a reception to the graduating class, their friends, and the alumni.

The annual Lynde Prize Debate was held in Alexander Hall during the evening. The question was "Resolved, That the United States should permanently retain and govern the Philippine Islands."

The affirmative of this question was upheld by N. S. Rieves, A. S. Weston, and H. S. Weston, the negative by J. H. Northrup, Conover England, and J. H. Chidester. The winners are to be announced at Commencement to-morrow. At 10 P. M. the sophomore reception was held in the Casino. The music was furnished by the naval band.

The patronesses were Mrs. Henry B. Fine, Mrs. John Grier Hibben, Mrs. Edwin N. Benson, Mrs. Alfred Vondermuhl, Mrs. William A. Childs, Mrs. A. Alexander Smith, Mrs. Stephen B. Elkins, Mrs. Louis A. Watres, Mrs. James H. Pierson, Mrs. S. Meredith Dickenson, Mrs. Grover Cleveland, Mrs. George H. McLean, Mrs. Hobart C. Porter, Mrs. Samuel C. Huey, Mrs. Nathan C. Jamison, Mrs. George M. Gillette, Countess von Goetzen, Mrs. Frank W. Coolbaugh, Mrs. Edwin S. Lewis, Mrs. Francis L. Patton, Mrs. Charles Lane, Mrs. W. Pinkney White, Mrs. Theron C. Crawford, Mrs. William J. Gelston, Mrs. Henry H. Dorr, Mrs. Alan Marquand, Mrs. Bayard Stockton, and Mrs. Katharine Griswold.

THE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.

Two Gifts Presented to ex-President David H. Cochran.

At the Polytechnic Institute commencement exercises, held in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, last night, two presentations were made to Dr. David H. Cochran, the former President of the institute. The first presentation was made before the exercises began, when officers and friends of the institute gave to Dr. Cochran $10,375, the gift of members of the Alumni Association, pupils, and friends. Justice Cullen made the presentation speech, to which Dr. Cochran responded briefly.

After the commencement was over President Henry Sanger Snow, Dr. Cochran's successor, presented to him a loving cup, on behalf of the Alumni Association and the Poly Club. It was inscribed, "1864—Dr. David H. Cochran, in token of the esteem in which he is held by the students of the Polytechnic—June 13, 1899."

The graduates of the institute are Edwin Irving Keasing, Henry Rogers Codwise, Jacob Schmitt, Charles Rapelyea Wyckoff, Jr., Franz William Ackermann, Gustav Edward Behr, Jr., Lincoln Burrows, John Wyckoff Hegeman, Charles Gardiner Huntington, Herbert Bullard Matthews, Joseph Singleton McCord, Frank Meschino Schumann, Milton Philo Skinner, Ernest Hallock Webb, John Lind, Charles Vanderveer Rapelje, and Howard William Loder.

Stevens Institute Election.

The Trustees of Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, held their annual meeting at the house of President Henry Morton on Monday night. These officers were elected: President—Samuel B. Dod; Vice President—Andrew Carnegie; Secretary—Henry Morton; Treasurer—Edwin A. Stevens; Trustees—Andrew Carnegie, Samuel B. Dod, Alexander C. Humphreys, John W. Lieb, Jr., Alexander T. McGill, Charles Macdonald, Henry Morton, Lewis H. Nash, H. de B. Parsons, Mrs. Edwin A. Stevens, Richard Stevens, and George J. Roberts. All but Mr. Roberts were re-elected.

Deaf and Dumb Institution.

The annual commencement exercises of the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb were held yesterday afternoon in the chapel of the institution. About 1,500 persons were present. The programme, which was an interesting one, concluded with the distribution of certificates, diplomas, and prizes.

CLASS DAY AT VASSAR.

Picturesque Annual Daisy Chain and Tree Ceremonies Held.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 13.—Class Day was celebrated by the Vassar Class of '99 to-day with even more than the traditional picturesque ceremony. In the afternoon the procession swept across the campus to the temporary platform built at the rear of the main building. The sophomores and juniors, all in white, and led by their class marshals, preceded the seniors, who, dressed in brignt colored gowns and carrying flowers, were followed by the twelve prettiest girls in the sophomore class. These bore across their shoulders the famous daisy chain.

This chain is always made by the sophomores, and is a great cord of flowers, over a hundred feet long, containing over thirty thousand daisies. It is arranged around the platform in graceful curves, and incloses the senior class.

The address of welcome was then made by Miss Elsie Nichols, the President of the class. This was followed by the class history. The experiences of the first two years in college were humorously told by Miss Annie Calvert Jones, and the recital was cleverly continued for the last two years by Miss Alice Taggart. Then, accompanied by the orchestra, the class song was sung. The words were composed by Miss Alice Taggart, and the music by Miss Louise Jacobs.

As the song was being sung, the procession re-formed, with the daisy chain in addition, and slowly passed among the many guests across the campus to the class tree. Here, encircled by the flowery guard, the tree ceremonies took place. Miss Eleanor Ray, the Senior Spade Orator, presented to the spade, the emblem of class authority, to the junior class. Miss Maude Ray of 1900 received the spade and responded in a happy speech. The tree song, composed by Miss Alice Taggart, was then sung. The stone which marked the tree had been removed, and the class President placed in the miniature grave the class records, embracing the entire class history since the beginning of the freshman year. Then, singing the tree song, each girl passed by the spot and dropped a rose into it. The stone was then replaced, and with the close of the song the class day ceremonies ended.

In the evening Dr. and Mrs. Taylor gave at the President's house a reception to the alumnae and guests of the college and to the graduating class.

The Trustees of Vassar this afternoon appointed as Professor of Biology Frank R. Lillie, A. B., Toronto; Ph. D., University of Chicago, and Instructor in Zoology at the University of Michigan. To Prof. Lucy M. Salmon was granted a second year of absence abroad. The Rev. William Bancroft Hill of Poughkeepsie was appointed to the newly established Bible Lectureship. Instructors were appointed as follows: Elizabeth Kemper Adams, English; Florence Keys, English; Caroline E. Furness, astronomy; Charlotte M. Reinecke, German; May Louise Nichols, Greek; Elizabeth H. Palmer, Greek; Winifred J. Robinson, biology; Helen M. Slade, mathematics; Emily G. Stevenson, assistant in gymnasium. Ella F. McCaleb, the present Secretary of the college, obtains the rank of Associate Professor.

Pennington Seminary Exercises.

Commencement week at Pennington Seminary, Pennington, N. J., will begin on Sunday next with the baccalaureate sermon, which will be preached by the President, the Rev. Dr. Thomas O'Hanlon. On Monday the art exhibition will be opened, and the commencement concert given. On Tuesday the athletic games and oratorical contests will be held, and the next day the annual Trustees' meeting and Founders' Day lecture will take place. The commencement exercises will be held on Thursday.

John Randolph Tucker Memorial Hall.

RICHMOND, Va., June 13.—The Grand Lodge of Masons of Virginia to-day at Washington and Lee University laid the cornerstone of the John Randolph Tucker Memorial Hall, which is to be used as the law building of the university.

Cheshire Academy's Anniversary.

The one hundred and fifth anniversary of the Cheshire (Conn.) Academy will be held to-morrow. A special train will leave New Haven for Cheshire on the arrival of the 8 A. M. express from New York.

The Chamber's New Portraits.

Recent additions to the crowded portrait gallery of the New York Chamber of Commerce are portraits of Gen. John A. Dix, Carl Schurz, Albert Gallatin, and Josiah O. Low. That of Gen. Dix is a copy, by T. W. Wood, of Huntington's portrait of 1879, which is in the gallery of the New York Historical Society. Mr. Schurz's portrait is by Daniel Huntington, and was subscribed for by Mr. Schurz's friends when his seventieth birthday was celebrated. Mr. Gallatin's picture was painted by Huntington on the order of the Chamber from a daguerreotype. J. Stanley Tod painted Mr. Low's portrait, which was presented to the Chamber by his descendants.

MANHATTAN RAILWAY PLANS.

Regular Quarterly Dividend Declared—The Company Will Probably Fight the Tax Decision.

The Directors of the Manhattan Railway Company held their quarterly meeting yesterday and declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. on the stock, including the recent issue of $18,000,000 for electrical equipment, financial adjustments, and betterments. Treasurer Daniel W. McWilliams denied a report that at the meeting the decision by Justice Nash against Manhattan for more than $2,000,000 of taxes due from 1894 to 1898 was discussed. The subject, he said, was not brought up and will be left to the company's legal advisers. These are Julien T. Davies and Charles A. Gardiner of Davies, Stone & Auerbach, and ex-Judge John F. Dillon. Mr. Davies is confined to his bed with a gastric affliction, and Judge Dillon will not be in town until to-morrow. Mr. Gardiner said that as Mr. Davies has charge of the tax suit, he would not say anything on the subject. Russell Sage, when asked what action would be taken, replied:

"I can say nothing on the subject, but I expect that our lawyers will appeal from Justice Nash's decision."

A statement ascribed to one of the Directors of Manhattan, that much progress had been made toward the equipment of the system with electric motive power, and that some contracts had been awarded, was not confirmed at the office of Vice President Alfred Skitt. The facts were, it was said, that, as was stated last week, constant attention is being given to the subject of the new equipment, and progress is made in this direction every day, while as yet no system of electric traction has been decided on. Still, it has been possible to decide on some minor questions of equipment that are not related to electricity, and to advance them to a point where the allotment of a contract would be possible.

COMES TO GET A WIFE.

John Noordam of Montana Offers an Alluring Prospect.

One of the Jersey City newspapers yesterday received this advertisement:

WANTED—A wife; must be good, but not necessarily handsome. Will guarantee that she won't be obliged to do any hard work. JOHN NOORDAM, 314 Hudson St., Hoboken.

Mr. Noordam was found at the address given, the Amstel Hotel. Mr. Noordam, who came from Holland, is now an American citizen. He owns, he says, a ranch known as Billings Station, Fergus County, Mon., and a "plot" containing many square miles. There are several substantial buildings on the ranch, and it is well stocked with cattle and the requisite number of horses.

Mr. Noordam said that while musing on his solitary condition one day he concluded that it would be a good idea to take a wife. Owing to the lack of women in Fergus County, he further concluded that if he wanted a good wife he would have to go to Holland for one. He changed his mind on the train, however, and thought he might possibly find a good wife in the United States after all.

"I think the advertisement is a good idea," said Mr. Noordam. "I am an American and intend living in this country. Why shouldn't I take a wife who speaks English rather than go to Holland for one who knows nothing of this country? I want a good woman. I am thirty-four years old and I am rich. My wife, if I find one, will not have to work. I shall remain in Hoboken a month. I would like to take back to Montana three or four families, so then the country will not be so lonely. They can all find good homes. They may have to work a little harder than they do here at first, but it won't be long before they will have easy times."

In order to protect himself from adventurers and sharpers Mr. Noordam has retained a well-known Hoboken lawyer, who will take charge of his correspondence and inquire into the references and antecedents of all applicants before they are allowed to make Mr. Noordam's acquaintance.

European to Join Geological Survey.

ITHACA, N. Y., June 13.—E. L. Nichols, Professor of Physics at Cornell, announced to-day that Dr Leopold Kann, Honorary Fellow at Cornell and a Ph.D. from the University of Vienna, '98, will join the United States Arctic Geological Survey, which sails for Ellesmere Land early in July. Dr. Kann will make experiments in atmospherical electricity and several other branches of physics. The party will stop in Ellesmere Land through the Winter and on the opening of Spring will push northward. It is probable that the taxidermist will be sent back at the end of the first year with collections.

Will Not Disbar Major Lents.

TRENTON, N. J., June 13.—Attorney General Gray to-day refused to institute disbarment proceedings against Major Carl Lentz of Newark on the strength of evidence submitted to him by the Lawyers' Club of that city. The Lawyers' Club charged Major Lents with misappropriating funds of clients.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

Evidence Given by Prof. Ernst Maas and Claus Doscher Relating to the Glucose and Sugar Trusts.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Prof. Ernst Maas of New York, formerly chemical expert of the Glucose Sugar Refining Company of Chicago, testified before the Industrial Commission to-day that when he refused to sign a protest to Congress against the passage of the Mason Pure Food bill the company stopped his salary, though he had a five-year contract. "I did not consider," the witness said, "that it was the duty of a chemist to attempt to influence legislation, and I did not find myself prepared to say, as I was requested, that glucose was as desirable a food as sugar; that fluorine was as good as wheat flour, or that the corn oil substitute for rubber was as good as Brazilian rubber."

He said that after making his contract with the company he had assigned all his processes for corn oil refining to the company, and soon after his salary ceased he found that a patent had been taken out covering the process. Mr. Maas expressed the conviction that the Glucose Trust was a branch of the Sugar Trust, and said that the price of glucose had doubled as soon as the trust had been formed, as had also that of some of the by-products, such as corn oil. He estimated that the increase in the price of corn oil had amounted in the aggregate to $4,000 per day. He said the plant of the Glucose Trust was worth $6,000,000, whereas it is capitalized at $40,000,000. He said the substitutes made were not as good as the articles for which they were used, and he believed the time would come when sugar would be brought into the United States from the West Indies and sold as cheaply as glucose is now.

Corn oil, he said, was frequently blended with or substituted for other oils, such as cod liver, olive, linseed, poppy, and cottonseed oils, cheapening all of them. Vulcanized, it was used for rubber. The sales of this article last year amounted to $1,700,000, and Mr. Maas contended that he was entitled to $17,000 of this amount under his contract, which called for 1 per cent. of such sales. As a remedy against trusts he suggested Governmental inspection and an internal revenue tax on the product.

Claus Doscher of Brooklyn, the proprietor of an independent sugar refining establishment with a capacity of 3,000 barrels a day, testified that he had begun business last November, and that previous to that time there was a margin of from 70 to 97 cents per hundredweight between the prices of raw and refined sugar. Since he had begun operations the margin had been reduced so that it had ranged from 32 to 51 cents. A margin of between 50 and 60 cents was necessary in order to render the business profitable, and as a consequence of reductions the business had not been a paying one. Mr. Doscher said the price of sugar was fixed by the American Sugar Refining Company, and he had been told that the reduction was made to drive him out of business. He had heard, he said, that the managers of the trust had expressed the opinion that if they could accomplish this no one else would soon start up. He said that he had never made a cut in prices, but had followed reductions made by other refiners. He gave the same rebate to wholesalers as the American Sugar Refining Company.

Mr. Doscher said that he had been engaged in sugar refining before the trust was formed and that his house had gone into the trust. He thus became a stockholder in the trust and was still such, but he declined to give the amount of the stock held by him. Since he had begun business on his own account, he said, he had received dividends on his trust stock at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum.

CONTRADICTS EDWARD THIMME.

T. J. Keenan Denies He Ignored Druggists' League for Shorter Hours.

Thomas J. Keenan, Secretary of the Manhattan Pharmaceutical Association, denied last night that his association had ignored the Druggists' League for Shorter Hours, as charged by Edward Thimme, the League's Secretary. On June 8 Mr. Thimme sent a letter to Mr. Keenan, saying that the league at its regular meeting, held June 7, had appointed a committee of three to confer with a similar committee from the Pharmaceutical Association. Mr. Thimme suggested that some harmonious action might be brought about on the question of getting shorter hours for drug clerks.

Mr. Thimme wrote a letter to the newspapers Monday, saying that the league had received no answer to the invitation. Mr. Keenan, when seen at his home, 162 Lexington Avenue, last night, said: "Mr. Thimme has written what is not true. I received his invitation June 9 and answered it the same day, saying that the matter would be laid before our Executive Committee for consideration. The committee meets June 19, and his letter will be then acted on."

Mr. Keenan is associate editor of the American Druggist, and in the issue of that paper which made its appearance Monday is the following paragraph regarding the correspondence:

Mr. Thimme's action in approaching these societies after his refusal to show that he has a bonafide organization behind him, will be regarded as a choice piece of impudence, quite in line with the previous performances of the man.

The Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Association said the paragraph expressed his sentiments regarding the invitation.

THE NEW ORLEANS IS SAFE

Not Pronounced Unstable by Naval Constructor Bowles.

NOT APT TO "TURN TURTLE"

Report on Her, Which Applied Also to the Albany, Misconstrued by the Navy Department.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Some surprise is expressed at the Navy Department at the contents of a recent report of Naval Constructor Bowles, stationed at the New York Navy Yard, on the stability of the cruiser New Orleans, and presumably of the Albany, now at Newcastle, England, approaching completion. The vessels were built by Sir W. G. Armstrong, Mitchell & Co., and were emergency purchases made just before the beginning of the war with Spain. The New Orleans was brought from England before war was declared, but the Albany had not yet been launched and did not reach the water until quite recently.

As the report is interpreted here, recent tests made by Mr. Bowles have satisfied him that the New Orleans lacks the required metacentric height by six inches, and that the New Orleans and Albany, if the latter vessel is identical with the former, are unsafe. Mr. Bowles is understood to have offered little by way of precaution against the sudden loss of either vessel in a heavy sea, and some anxiety is caused by the report. Some of the surprise is created by the omission of either of the commanders of the New Orleans to find that the vessel was deficient in buoyancy.

Lieut. Knapp, who brought her over from England, said that she was a "wet ship," and that she encountered some very heavy weather on the voyage, the discomfort of the wetness being increased by the lack of heating apparatus, as she had been intended for the Brazilian Government, and was not fitted with steam pipes as are the vessels of the United States. Capt. Folger commanded the New Orleans on blockade duty in the West Indies, and no one at the department has ever heard from him any complaint of lack of stability in the vessel. She encountered all the bad weather that other ships had to meet, and while she might have been drier, and so more comfortable, there was no fear expressed that she would "turn turtle."

If the Secretary of the Navy desires to correct the deficiency complained of, and Congress will sanction the undertaking, it is believed that both ships can be put in as good shape as some of the ships built in this country that were found to have the same tendency. The cruiser Philadelphia was very topheavy when she went on her first cruise, and she was changed so as to overcome the fault to a great extent. The Maine was very faulty as completed, and was corrected a good deal, yet when she entered Havana Harbor, a short time before her destruction, she was "down by the head." The Machias and Castine were both lengthened to overcome a lack of metacentric height, and are now considered to be perfectly safe.

It is not likely that the New Orleans will be condemned on the report just received about her. It will be examined very carefully, and if the calculations of Naval Constructor Bowles are believed to be correct an examination will be made of the Albany before the transfer of that vessel from England to New York is attempted. Still, it is considered probable that the voyage of the Albany could be undertaken without great danger. The experience of the New Orleans did not give the impression of insecurity, and not even the most alarmed sailorman ever brought ashore any story about her, which would have been the case if the officers had found out that she was in danger of turning over.

Naval Constructor F. T. Bowles was about as busy as any man could be in the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday, looking after the damaged cruiser Brooklyn, but he paused in his work when asked if it was true that he had officially pronounced the United States cruisers New Orleans and Albany to be in a dangerous condition.

"No, it is not true," he said earnestly. "I never made any such statement officially or otherwise. I made a routine examination of the New Orleans, and the report submitted by me to the Department was based on tests made on the New Orleans. I never said that the New Orleans was in a dangerous condition and I do not believe that she is in a dangerous condition. I am convinced that the New Orleans and her sister ship, the Albany, are as safe as any of the new war vessels under ordinary conditions. I certainly never intimated that in bad weather these two vessels would be likely to 'turn turtle.' The two cruisers are so constructed that water ballast can be used and under certain conditions it will undoubtedly be necessary to apply the water ballast in order to insure the safe handing of the vessels. With proper care in the handling of these crusers there is practically no danger."

Naval Constructor Bowles's report on the condition of the New Orleans was filed with Rear Admiral Hichborn some days ago. He made the examination as a matter of routine duty and not because of any suspicion that there was anything wrong about the vessel. In his opinion there was nothing in his report that could justly be construed as condemning either the New Orleans or the Albany. The two cruisers being of similar construction, the criticisms on the New Orleans were supposed to apply to the Albany. Unofficially, Naval Constructor Bowles explained that the principal significance of his criticism on the New Orleans was that in rough weather great care must be taken in introducing water ballast to take the place of coal and other supplies withdrawn from the ship's hold. Similar conditions, he remarked, existed in most of the ocean steamships.

KIDNAPPERS' TRIAL TO-DAY.

Presence of Marion Clarke Not Necessary at Opening of the Case.

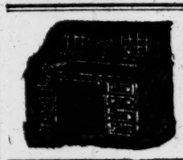
District Attorney Gardiner will this morning move the trials of George Barrow, Addie Barrow, and Bella Anderson, alias Carrie Jones, the persons charged with kidnapping Baby Marion Clarke, before Justice Fursman, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. The Court decided yesterday that the presence of the child, who is sick, but rapidly recovering, is unnecessary at the opening of the proceedings.

It is understood that the two women will plead guilty, and Carrie Jones will be used as a witness for the State. Barrow will likely be the first one called to the bar, and it is said his defense will be insanity.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 13.—When the trial of George Barrow comes up in New York on the charge of kidnapping Marion Clarke, a plea of insanity will probably be entered. Strong statements have been prepared in Little Rock tending to show that Barrow is mentally irresponsible. These statements, made by the parents and brother of the prisoner, aver that Barrow suffered a very severe attack of typhoid fever when a boy, and his mind was never right afterwards. His brother, in a statement, says:

"My brother was always considered by me as not balanced in mind, but since his attack of typhoid fever in 1887 he has on many occasions shown marked signs of insanity. He was affected at all times with the uneasiness and restlessness which accompany insanity. One who was with him as much as I was would notice it from his incoherent speech, the twitching of muscles, and strange expression of his eyes."

A school teacher will testify that he was taken out of the public schools quietly on account of symptoms of insanity displayed.



DESKS,

Great Variety of Style and Price.

T. G. SELLEW
111 Fulton St., N. Y.

The Saturday Evening Post
Philadelphia, Pa.
All Newsmen. 5 cents the Copy.

Hunyadi János

Taken in the morning either pure or diluted with hot or cold water, it producious a copious evacuation without leaving behind it any intestinal discomfort or exhaustion.

Brooklyn's Water Supply Short.

Deputy Water Commissioner Moffett of Brooklyn yesterday repeated his warning that unless there is a heavy rainfall shortly Brooklyn will suffer for lack of water. The borough is consuming 100,000,000 gallons daily, and there has been no rainfall for weeks. Mr. Moffett urged the citizens of Brooklyn to be economical in their use of water.

Rabbis Decide on Convention Date.

CINCINNATI June 13.—The National Executive Board of Rabbis met at the residence of Rabbi Wise in College Hill, this afternoon, and selected Niagara Falls as the place for the next annual convention of Rabbis. July, 1900, was selected as the date. A provisional programme for the convention was also adopted. Those present at the meeting were Rabbis Wise, Weixiner, Deutsch, Grossman, Phillipson, and Moses of Louisville, Ky.

Gov. Atkinson Likes Trust Convention.

AUSTIN, Texas, June 13.—Gov. Sayers today received a letter from Gov. Roger Wolcott of Massachusetts stating that he would be unable to attend the anti-trust conference of Governors and Attorney Generals in St. Louis on Sept. 20. Gov. G. W. Atkinson of West Virginia writes: "I agree with you that something ought to be done to check the encroachments of the trusts in this country, but somehow the more we talk against them and work against them the more numerous they become. I am in sympathy with the movement, and will be glad to attend the meeting you suggest, if at all possible."

Boy Bridge Jumper Drowned.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., June 13.—Joseph Levy of New York, sixteen years of age, who was spending the Summer with his grandparents at Granville, N. Y., jumped from a bridge into the Granville River this morning and was drowned. It is supposed that he struck a rock.

MAZET COMMITTEE'S WORK

Sessions May Be Continued Until the Coming Election.

CAMPAIGN MATERIAL WANTED

Tax Department Again Inquired Into —Attempt to Show Tribute Is Paid to Mr. Croker by Officials.

The Mazet investigating committee resumed its sessions yesterday and continued its inquiry into the work of the Department of Taxes and Assessments. Commissioner William F. Grell and several of the Deputy Commissioners were examined and light was thrown on the manner in which assessments have been increased since the new charter went into effect.

Frank Moss, the committee's counsel, made two or three excursions in different directions aside from the Tax Department in an effort to show that it was necessary to pay money to Richard Croker to secure office or an increase in salary and to prove that John Delmour, the Marshal for the Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes, receives an excessive amount of fees. In neither case, however, was anything proved.

Chairman Mazet said that the committee had not yet decided how long a recess would be taken after this week's sessions are over. Announcement would not be made until Friday, he said. Most of the members are in favor of a suspension of the inquiry for four weeks.

A member of the committee hinted that the sessions of the committee would be extended after the recess, until the coming election, or at any rate until the campaign is well under way. In the same connection, he intimated that the sessions will not be very interesting until the last stages of the inquiry are reached.

TO GET CAMPAIGN MATERIAL.

"We will continue with the Tax Department and the other departments which we wish to place on record," he said, "until we have cleaned them up. Then we will take up Mr. Croker and Tammany influence and the Police Department—things that will set the public to talking. We Republicans will then be able to make an aggressive campaign, and I'll promise that the city will be covered with posters showing the enormous increases in the assessments and how crime has thrived under a Democratic administration.

"We have shown a bad state of affairs generally, but a large part of the testimony does not interest the general public, and we can only arouse interest by delving into the connection of Croker and his friends with the misdeeds of the police and with the city's business affairs. There is plenty of room for further investigation, and we are going to uncover it all."

Thomas N. Mulry, who was a candidate for Commissioner of Charities when the present administration came into office, was the first witness called by Mr. Moss yesterday. Mr. Mulry said that, while he is a member of Tammany Hall, he has not taken a prominent part in politics and he had no backing for the place he sought except that of several charitable organizations.

Mr. Moss induced the witness to say that he had been told that he might get a place if he would put up $10,000. The person who made this suggestion, Mr. Mulry said, was not in authority to make it, so he did not pay any attention to it. In conclusion, Mr. Mulry declared that he did not believe he could get the place any way, as it was usual for political parties to give such places to the party's workers.

MR. DELMOUR'S INCOME.

Mr. Moss next attempted to show that John Delmour, the Marshal for the Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes in the Department of Finance, was in receipt of an income of $50,000 a year, and that this sum was disproportionate to the amount of the collections. It was shown that in 1898 warrants were given to Mr. Delmour for $4,169,047.54 of arrears of personal taxes, and that he had collected, in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, a total of $448,858.49. This information was obtained from John Long, the chief clerk in Mr. Delmour's office. Mr. Long, however, could not tell how much Mr. Delmour's fees amounted to.

Col. David E. Austen, the Receiver of Taxes, who appointed Mr. Delmour, said that he had done so without any suggestion or indorsement from any political leaders, and because Mr. Delmour had previously filled the office creditably.

Tax Commissioner William F. Grell was then put on the stand. He had asked the Mayor for the place, and had received it.

"Were you indorsed by your district leader?" Mr. Moss asked.

"I don't recognize any district leader," Mr. Grell replied. "I was appointed as a representative of the German Democracy."

Mr. Grell explained that previous to his appointment he was the representative of the Consumers' Brewing Company. When he was asked what he considered as the most important of his duties in the department, he replied that it was to equalize the taxes in the various boroughs. At the time of his appointment, he said, assessments were too low in Manhattan and high in Brooklyn and Queens.

Mr. Moss read the percentages of increases in assessments in the various boroughs, but Mr. Grell waved it aside, saying that he knew little about real estate. For the purpose of dividing the work, he said, the five Commissioners had arranged themselves into two committees. He and Commissioner Salmon, with President Feitner, composed the Committee on Assessments of Personal Property, while Mr. Feitner and Commissioners Sheehy and Patterson took especial care of real estate.

ASSESSMENTS ON BREWERIES.

Mr. Grell was unable to account for the increases in the assessments of gas companies, but in reply to a question as to the reason for the low assessments on breweries, he said that breweries are poor nowadays.

"Then because they are poor they are not assessed high?" Mr. Moss inquired.

"Not necessarily," the witness answered.

"Well, how long has this condition of poverty affected the breweries?" Mr. Moss asked.

"Ever since the Raines law," was the answer.

"What expenses have come upon the breweries since the Raines law was enacted?" Mr. Moss inquired.

"Well, they lost hundreds of customers through that law. Then they were forced to pay rent for the customers, and in many cases they had to make big discounts, until their customers could get their rents reduced." Mr. Grell admitted that in many cases the breweries pay the State excise tax for their customers.

Mr. Moss then took up tax matters in general. Reading from the records of the department, he showed that large increases had been made in the assessed valuation of certain down-town properties, while others in the neighborhood had remained at the figures fixed last year, and asked Mr. Grell to explain how such a state of affairs had happened. The witness could not answer positively, but continually repeated that the real estate committee alone could tell about it.

"When you had decided that the assessment in Manhattan should be raised nearly $300,000,000 how did you arrive at the policy of the department in fixing the proportion among the taxing districts?" Mr. Moss asked.

Mr. Grell responded promptly that the entire matter had been referred to the real estate committee. He understood this committee was empowered to let each deputy know how much of the increase each district should stand.

TAXES PAID BY TRUSTS.

Mr. Moss then devoted himself to Mr. Grell's specialty—personal and corporation assessments—and began his inquiry by asking the witness what he thought of trusts.

"They are very detrimental," was the reply.

When pressed to name the trusts which he thought detrimental, Mr. Grell mentioned the Sugar and Tobacco Trusts, but could go no further, saying that he could not carry them in his head.

After the recess for luncheon Mr. Grell was again on hand with the statements of several great corporations in regard to their personal property. These showed that the American Sugar Refining Company had made a return of $628,800 and had been assessed at the same figure, while the Standard Oil Trust had been assessed at $600,000, "by consent," although there was an apparent surplus of $5,000,000.

In an endeavor to explain how this apparent surplus had been reduced for taxing purposes to $600,000, Mr. Grell got mixed up, and it was not until Mr. Feitner, who was present, volunteered to straighten out the tangle that the committee learned that the $600,000 had been arrived at by deducting from the personal property of the concern in this city, approximately $15,000,000, the amount of the Government and State bonds and other untaxable assets. This procedure, Mr. Feitner explained, was under a decision of the Court of Appeals.

Several Deputy Commissioners who had made the assessments were then called. Each had passed a civil service examination, and Mr. Moss had the papers of each with him. The first of these was William Blumers, who had for sixteen years sold meat and delicacies, and on one or two occasions, many years ago, had sold real estate in Brooklyn.

QUALIFICATIONS OF DEPUTIES.

In his civil service examination, Blumers had replied to one question that he did not believe it proper to assess property at its full value, because to do so would injure the man who had not enough executive ability to keep his property in repair and rent it to so much advantage as his neighbor who had such ability. Mr. Moss led the witness to say that in the performance of his duties he had assessed property at its selling price, and then inquired what had caused him to change his mind.

"My low rating in my examination," was the ready response.

"That's a good answer," was the counsel's comment.

Michael Ryan, another Deputy Commissioner, stated that he had been a Tax Assessor in Brooklyn for fourteen years. His examination papers showed that he had passed in arithmetic at 36, his average being brought up by his marks for experience. He had not attempted to answer four of the questions in arithmetic, and when Mr. Moss asked him if he knew how he replied sturdily that he did, but he refused to tell the way he would go about it, saying that "it was too hot to figure."

Bernard Trayner, a dry goods dealer, was called to testify in regard to an alleged attempt on the part of some one in the Tax Department to borrow money from him after he had sworn off his personal assessment. Mr. Trayner denied the whole affair. Mr. Moss was prompted to ask these questions by an anonymous letter he had received which made the charges.

MR. VOGEL REFUSES TO ANSWER.

Henry W. Vogel, the Chief Surveyor in the Tax Department, was the last witness of the day. His salary had been raised in February, 1898, from $3,500 to $5,000.

Mr. Moss—Did you at the last election draw a check for the Campaign Committee? A.—I think that is an improper question.

Q.—Did you draw a check at the last election to Richard Croker? A.—I think that an improper question.

Q.—Did you draw a check at about the time of the increase of your salary to Richard Croker? A.—I think that an improper question.

Q.—Was that check drawn to Richard Croker as Treasurer, as Chairman of the Executive Committee, or to Richard Croker individually? A.—I think that an improper question.

Q.—Did you consult with any district leader regarding your advancement in the department? A.—I think that an improper question.

Q.—Did you consult with any district leader of the Tammany organization in regard to your advancement in the department? A.—I think that an improper question.

Q.—Was your check to Richard Croker $500? A.—I think that an improper question.

Q.—Will you say whether or not for the purpose of securing your increase in pay you drew a check to the order of Richard Croker for $500? A.—I think that an improper question, but I will answer the question and say I did not.

Mr. Vogel offered to answer any question concerning his work, but declined to reply to questions affecting his rights as a citizen, and Mr. Moss asked the Chairman to order the witness to answer the questions put to him. The witness refused to do so, however, and he was excused.

The inquiry into the Tax Department will be continued to-day. Controller Coler has been subpoenaed and will be present.

THE BROOKLYN'S INJURIES.

Examination in Dry Dock Shows She Came Into Violent Contact with a Wood Obstruction.

A preliminary inspection of the bottom of the United States cruiser Brooklyn was made in Dry Dock No. 3 of the Brooklyn Navy Yard between 5 and 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon. This cruiser, which was damaged by running into an obstruction off the Battery while on her way to Grant's Tomb on Memorial Day, was placed in the dry dock about noon yesterday, and the water was entirely withdrawn by 5 o'clock.

Naval Constructor Bowles, who had superintended the docking of the vessel, descended into the basin with some other officers and made cursory inspection of the vessel's bottom. This inspection satisfied the officers that the Brooklyn had not been injured by merely grounding on the bottom of the bay. There were evidences that the cruiser had come into violent contact with an obstruction of wood. Splinters were found sticking in the bottom of the vessel, which was damaged both fore and aft. In the opinion of the experts, the damage was not very serious, however, and it was thought probable that the cruiser will be out of the dry dock within ten days.

A survey conducted by Lieut. Russell of the United States receiving ship Vermont a few days ago disclosed the presence of a solid substance firmly sunk in the harbor at the point where the Brooklyn was damaged. The surveying officers believe that they discovered a wreck, but although their grappling irons readily took hold they were unable to pull any part of the sunken obstruction to the surface. Lieut. Russell had on the occasion of the survey three boats—the Wompatuck, the Narkeeta, and the navy yard launch. After various soundings had been taken off the Battery it was found that at the place where the Brooklyn struck, about 200 yards south of the South Ferry slip, there were but 24 feet of water, while the harbor charts indicated 28 feet. The Wompatuck's grappling irons were dropped and dragged over that particular spot. They caught fast, and although the stanch boat pulled lustily at the cable, the obstruction held fast, and the hold of the irons had to be released in order to get them up. The soundings showed a depth of 24 feet of water for a distance of about 50 feet.

Col. Henry M. Robert, United States Engineers, President of the Harbor Line Board, when seen yesterday regarding Lieut. Russell's survey, said that if such an obstruction as reported were found 200 yards from shore it would still not be in the proper channel for big vessels, which is at least 300 yards from the New York shore. Col. Robert said:

"No big vessel should ever get within 200 yards of the New York shore at any point from Coenties Reef around to the northern end of the Battery. The water at that distance is shallow and the bottom hard. It has already been surveyed for deepening, but no appropriation has yet been made for the actual work. No vessel cauld be wrecked in those waters without the Harbor Line Board knowing of it, and there is no record of any wreck being there."

Many pilots declare that the reason warships tear their bottoms in the East River is because they are navigated by faulty charts, and the merchantmen which pass to and fro unhurt are navigated by shore ranges.

The Coast Survey schooner Eager will probably arrive to-day from Washington for the purpose of making a new chart of that part of the East River which has proved so dangerous to gunboats, cruisers, and a battleship.

Private Howard of the 71st Dead.

Capt. William M. Meeks of Company I, Seventy-first Regiment, announced to the company last night at the armory the death of Private James Percy Howard of that company. Private Howard was known during the Santiago campaign as the "Hercules of the Seventy-first." He was 6 feet 3½ inches in height and weighed 220 pounds. He volunteered in April, 1898, and was at San Juan with the Seventy-first, and went up the hill with Company I. He was ill with typhoid and Cuban fever shortly after. The fatal turn occurred several weeks ago, when he took to his bed. He died yesterday at the age of thirty-three, at his home, 553 Mott Avenue, leaving a wife and two children. The funeral will take place Saturday at 2 P. M. from the house. The entire company will attend. Burial will take place at Mount Hope Cemetery, in the regimental plot.

Young to Get a Life Sentence.

Duncan Young, who for the past ten days has been on trial before Justice Fursman, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, charged with the murder of George Eberhardt on Jan. 24 last, was yesterday convicted of murder in the second degree. He will receive a life sentence.

Armor Plate for Russian Ship.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., June 13.—On a Pennsylvania freight car to-night the Bethlehem Steel Company loaded one single piece of armor plate that weighed 12,056 pounds. It is to be used in a Russian battleship which the Cramps are building and is one of a group of six.

Wm Vogel & Son

For Outing and Golf

Purposes we have the Suits long desired. They reflect swelldom—they tell of comfort, and are easy on purse too, for the

Flannel Coats are $7.00
Flannel Trousers are $4.50

Take your choice of herringbones, wide and narrow hair-lined stripes in blues, grays, tans and whites with stripes in blacks, blues, olives and browns. Each Coat has 4 button pockets. The Trousers have extra large turnups. The cloths were thoroughly shrunk before being made up and each garment is finished with the thoroughness that characterizes all of our garments.

Coats $7.00—Trousers $4.50

In addition to the above we have complete lines of Crash Suits, Duck Trousers, Negligée Shirts, Leather Belts—in short, whatever is needed in tropical attire.

Broadway and Houston St.

CRITICISES MAY GRAND JURY.

"Harry" Cornish of the Knickerbocker A. C. Finds Fault with the Way Molineux Was Dealt With.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of June 12 I find a statement with reference to the Molineux case credited to Mr. William C. Church, Foreman of the May Grand Jury, in which Mr. Church criticises the publication of certain statements credited as emanating from Assistant District Attorney Osborne. I don't think Mr. Church is misunderstood by me, and, as he has taken this opportunity to defend the to me unexplainable conduct of the May Grand Jury, I ask permission to put forward what I firmly believe to be a few facts, and let the public judge.

As I understand the matter, the proceedings and evidence before the Grand Jury are public property. Let some paper publish, side by side, a fac simile of a "Barnet," "Cornish," "Molineux," (sent to Dr. Burns) letter and a fac simile of Molineux's signature on the back of a Morris Hermann & Co. check. The letters are all on the "three crescent" paper. It does not require an expert to see that there is, to say the least, a "connection" between them. Even Mr. Carvalho testified that the Dr. Burns letter was "undoubtedly" written by Molineux.

Under oath, Molineux testified that he had never seen the "three crescent" paper before, and had never sent for medicine. Dr. Burns's clerk swore she filled the order for medicine to be sent to 6 Jersey Street, Newark, and it never was returned. If Molineux ever received such a package, he had a very strong point which he could have made at the Coroner's inquest—namely, that he, too, had received medicine sent anonymously to him by mail.

Mr. Church says: "The testimony of experts is expressions of opinion to which due weight should be given, but which are not of equal authority with statements of fact within the knowledge of a witness. They are a guide to a jury in making an examination for themselves, but they cannot override the conclusion following such an examination, which in this case was thorough."

I may be unusually obtuse, but I fail to see where the first paragraph of this remarkable statement has anything to do with the May Grand Jury, as there was no witness "of equal authority to make statements of fact within his or her knowledge," in so far as the handwriting exhibits were concerned, unless it be Mr. Hermann who I am reliably informed agrees that the Dr. Burns letter is in Molineux's own writing. As to the second paragraph, they "should" be a guide to a jury, but I am reliably informed that the examination of the handwriting exhibits by the individuals comprising the May Grand Jury was not thorough.

When I was being questioned as to these exhibits, Mr. Osborne suggested to Mr. Church that the other members of the jury be permitted to examine them and thus save time. Mr. Church replied, in substance, that he "would keep them together and they could be examined later." I have been reliably informed that this was the proceeding with every witness whose testimony was connected with the exhibits. If these exhibits were ever examined by the individuals of the jury, it was between the time the last witness left the room and the appearance of the jury on the way to Judge McMahon's court to deliver their verdict, because they were in the possession of the Assistant District Attorney at all other times. That must have allowed about ten minutes.

Several witnesses who were before the May Grand Jury have agreed that Mr. Church's attitude impressed them as that of "an admirable attorney for Molineux," and some of these were witnesses who did not help me.

Mr. Church again says, "I have never met in the Grand Jury room a more conscientious and painstaking body of men than those assembled for the May term. If they needed any defense it would be found in the full record of the testimony presented to them. This should be considered as a whole and not in the light of mere extract made for the purpose of proving a theory."

If the first paragraph of that statement is true, I can now understand why he was selected as foreman. They were not painstaking and did not evince any desire to use any more time in the case than was absolutely necessary, and this fact was a subject for common comment. While Mr. Church was so particular to take exception to that portion of the publication reputed to come from Mr. Osborne, which reflected in a measure on him, why did he not take equal care to deny that portion which referred to my rigid examination and the reputed close questioning given other members of the Adams household as to their domestic affairs, none of which was asked by the jury? Mr. Church knows that our examinations were practically nothing and those members of the Adams household who were witnesses were amazed that, in view of all that has been published, the subject was not touched upon. My conclusion at that time was that the May Grand Jury would never try to render a verdict.

Mr. Church has admitted that his jury was approached. Did he make any move to punish the guilty person?

Mr. Church's mentioning the Dreyfus case is rather amusing, but it gave him an opportunity to use the word "Legion," so I suppose it served his purpose. However, in the Dreyfus case the experts were paid to do as they were told. In Molineux's case the experts started on the assumption that I was guilty. The only expert I can see in the case who compares with the Dreyfus experts is Mr. Carvalho, and he evidently blundered when he admitted the Dr. Burns letter to be a genuine Molineux production.

I am not looking for newspaper controversy, but am anxious to have this case thoroughly presented in a court of law. That is all Mr. Osborne asks for. Up to the time of the first hearing before Judge Jerome I imagined that Molineux's counsel sought the same. My desire has not changed.

I am reliably informed that the May Grand Jury expressed a unanimous opinion that they considered me an innocent person. I have been led to believe that the duty of such a jury is to give an opportunity for such a trial. Let "some" Grand Jury give Mr. Osborne such a chance, and then let the public judge who is in the right—Mr. Osborne or Mr. Church.

Later on I shall have something to say about the various steps in this case. I think my friends and I have been called upon to stand in silence long enough. We have kept our counsel in order that justice might be subserved, but when we are asked to be inflicted with, to me, such a miscarriage of right as the conclusions of the May Grand Jury in this case, and then have Mr. Church attempt to defend it, it is going a little too far.

Publish the fac similes mentioned and let the public judge of the capacity or good intentions of that jury. I think it is an excellent condition that there is a man in the District Attorney's office who will acknowledge a wrong, and who cannot be turned either by influence or "comrades" from what he knows to be right.

H. S. CORNISH.

Hartford, Conn., June 13, 1899.

Advance order is required if you wish to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement, Henry Norman's cable letter from London, and other features.—Adv.

EVERY SMOKER IS A WALKING ADVERTISEMENT FOR CREMO.

ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT, NEW YORK.

BIG STEAMERS RUN ASHORE

The Cepheus and the Pegasus Ground at Coney Island.

A COMEDY OF ERRORS IN FOG

One Boat Goes to the Other's Aid and Also Comes to Grief—No One Is Injured and Vessels Get Off.

The steamboats Cepheus and Pegasus of the Iron Steamboat Company that make trips to Coney Island grounded off Norton's Point yesterday.

When the news reached the city rumors were started that one or both of the excursion boats had been rammed and sunk by a passing ocean steamer, and that many persons had been drowned.

No one was drowned or even hurt.

The afternoon was very foggy down the bay and around Coney Island.

The Cepheus left her Manhattan pier for Coney Island at 3:30 o'clock with 75 passengers aboard, according to the statement of Capt. W. H. Van Schaick, her commander. There were many women and children.

"The fog," said Capt. Van Schaick, "became more dense as the boat proceeded down the bay, and when off Staten Island it was so dense that it was impossible to see more than a few feet ahead. The Cepheus went at very slow speed to avoid collisions with other craft, bells were rung, whistles tooted all around, and several steamers were passed by a close margin. On nearing Norton's point the Cepheus made a detour to avoid a long tow. When I cleared the tow I found that I was about 100 yards south of the regular course."

Some of the passengers were growing uneasy at the delay. Suddenly all on board felt a rasping, grinding sensation beneath the vessel. She had run into the mud and sand about 150 feet from the point. Some of the women and children screamed, and there was a little panic; but Capt. Van Schaick assured them that there was no danger whatever, and that the boat would soon get into deep water again. Some of the men also got frightened, but their fears were calmed. The Cepheus grounded at 5:10 o'clock.

One woman got away from her male companion, and with a scream that rose above the tumult, jumped over the side into the water. Her companion followed. He caught the woman as she came up, and just then, getting a view of the shore through a rift in the fog, saw he could make it, and with the woman he swam to the shore a hundred yards distant. Some cottagers took care of the man and woman.

The engines of the Cepheus were reversed, but the vessel did not move. A boat was sent ashore and the company's officials were telephoned for assistance. The Cepheus draws eight and one-half feet of water, and the water where she grounded was six and one-half feet at low tide.

The steamer Pegasus of the same line followed the Cepheus, and when she came up to her sister boat she sent a line from her stern to the Cepheus's bow and pulled for fifteen minutes, when the line parted.

Then the Pegasus's Captain decided to proceed to the Iron Pier and land her passengers.

When the Pegasus returned she went around to the stern of the Cepheus and steamed up broadside. Here she stopped and a line was carried from the stern of the Cepheus in one of the latter's boats and made fast to the bow of the Pegasus. The latter, instead of turning her stern out to sea when she backeed water, simply backed parallel to the shore and ran straight into a sandbank.

The engines of the latter boat had been going at intervals while she was imprisoned and had loosened the sand about her hull. She now started her engines again, steamed clear off the bar, and promptly headed for Coney Island, hailing the Pegasus.

The Pegasus was not freed until 8:40 P. M., when a tug managed to pull her off. She steamed up the bay to the Battery, where she landed her passengers. She then went to the Erie Basin, where repairs will be made.

While the Pegasus was imprisoned several tugs attached hawsers to her and worked on her. The lines parted several times under the strain until she was released.

Sea Gate, the seaside resort which occupies the westerly end of the Coney Island peninsula, and on the western shore of which stands the Norton Point lighthouse, contains but few cottages.

The new clubhouse of the Atlantic Yacht Club is situated on the north shore—on Gravesend Bay. The whole population of the place was stirred up when the Cepheus went aground.

The passengers on the Cepheus were not anxious to get ashore at once, for only two of them—the man and a woman already mentioned—decided to desert the ship.

The Pegasus's passengers showed a different disposition from those aboard the Cepheus, for about 100 of them left the Pegasus before she finally got free.

The neat little naphtha launch of the Atlantic Yacht Club, the Atlantic, made for the Pegasus as soon as it became known that passengers were anxious to come ashore. The passengers when landed were driven to the trolley cars in stages.

A Government tug from Fort Hamilton also rendered assistance. A. W. Lott, the Superintendent of Sea Gate, sent two of the steam launches of the Norton Point Land Company, which controls Sea Gate, to the Pegasus.

One woman, however, told Mr. Lott that she would like to telephone to the city for financial aid. There were another woman and a child with her. "I want to telephone," said she, "and between the three of us we haven't but a quarter."

"Go ahead and telephone, Madam," said Mr. Lott. "I won't ask for your last quarter." In relating the circumstance afterward he said: "That just shows the way some people start on an excursion. But I suppose they didn't intend to do any more than take a sail down and come right back."

Another woman reached Mr. Chambers's drug store, on Surf Avenue, some time later and said she had come from the Pegasus and had not had anything to eat for a long time. She asked to telephone to her husband on Manhattan Island, and was allowed to do so free, as she said she had no money.

After telephoning she was lucky enough to find a quarter in that mysterious receptable common to woman's apparel, the pocket of her gown, and delightfully paid for her call.

FREWEN TALKS FREE SILVER.

Believes that Trusts Will Figure in the Next Campaign, but Silver Will Be the Main Issue.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Moreton Frewen, the silverite from England, who is said to be on the way to examine his silver properties in the Far West, talked here today about the relations between Great Britain and the United States, bimetallism, the partition of China, and Indian finance in very much the same strain as in 1896, when he was a warm admirer of and believer in William J. Bryan. He attributes the prosperity of the United States to an inflation of the currency, an inflation of credits, and a rise in prices, all of which would have happened if the coinage of silver had been restored.

It is Mr. Frewen's opinion that there will be a reaction, indicated by a fall of prices in England, which will lead to larger purchases there and increasing exports to the United States in spite of the tariff, which will bring on an outflow of gold. As to China, he believed that it would soon be realized that the Chinese problem was one that concerned the United States as much as any other power, and that when the partition of China into "spheres of influence" took place, as he seemed to be sure would be done, each nation concerned would take part in the dividing up, and it was probable that in the conference of powers to be held within a year, the United States would be present and would participate in the division. The co-operation of Great Britain and the United States to secure influence over about half of China would assure a great development of the empire. The value of the Philippines to the United States must be as an outpost of the Chinese-American trade.

Speaking of the situation in India, he said he did not think that the commission which would soon report on the finances of India would at this time recommend the establishment of the gold standard there, but that neither would it recommend the reopening of the mints as yet. A rate of exchange which satisfied the business interests was now maintained. In some quarters the accumulation of about £50,000,000 of gold for India and the permanent establishment of the gold standard were favored. He thought that the development of the Eastern trade by Great Britain and the United States would be beneficial to silver, and he was inclined to the opinion that President McKinley had this idea in view in connection with his policy in the Philippines.

He said to-day that, watching developments from a distance, he had come to the conclusion that while the tariff question would figure largely in the next Presidential campaign, the money question would preserve its importance. He thought most of the people in this country were in favor of the coinage of silver at some ratio.

FOREIGN CHARTERS IN TEXAS.

Corporations Holding Them Will Not Be Admitted to the State.

AUSTIN, Texas, June 13.—Secretary of State Hardy has begun to draw the line on corporations seeking to do business in Texas under foreign charters. Acting upon the advice of the Attorney General, he refused to file the articles of incorporation of an association which went to New Jersey for a charter to engage in the business of furnishing public utilities to the citizens of Sherman, and in doing this established a precedent that will be followed by his department.

The Attorney General is of the opinion that no corporation which goes outside of the State for a charter should be admitted to the State, and is prepared to join issue in the courts on this question.

Death of Gaylord Sangston Truesdell.

Gaylord Sangston Truesdell died at the Presbyterian Hospital last night from internal troubles. He was forty-nine years old. Mr. Truesdell was a prominent painter, and this year his name appears in the list of exhibitors at the Spring Academy. He is a native of Waukegan, Ill., and first studied painting at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. In 1885 he went to Paris and studied under Morot and Cormon, and, with the exception of one year spent at Washington, he had resided abroad until the past few months, when he came to this city.

Mr. Truesdell was best known in this country through his "Going to Pasture," which was purchased for the Corcoran Art Gallery, and is now hung there; and by his "Shepherd and Flock," which was awarded a third medal at the Paris Salon and afterward purchased by Potter Palmer of Chicago. Another of his well-known pictures was "Shepherd at Lunch," which attracted much attention at the Columbian Exposition.

One of the pictures exhibited at the Spring Academy, "On the Beach," was painted near Boulogne, and is not only a clever piece of composition, but shows excellent figure work: the scene of "Plowing in Normandy," also exhibited at the Academy, is near Dieppe, while a portrait of a New York business man (A. R. Elliott) is the third of the pictures shown by Mr. Truesdell.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Posthumous Report of Frank Thomson Says Rates Must Be Restored—Pennsylvania's New Directors.

PITTSBURG, June 13.—The annual meeting of stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, adjourned from June 6, was held in this city to-day.

The report for 1898 was submitted, covering the operations of the Pennsylvania Company proprietary department and its Northwest system of railroads

The results in the proprietary department were as follows: Total income, $2,060,970.18; paid for interest on bonds, &c., $1,378,465.06, leaving a profit for the year of $682,505.12, a decrease, as compared with 1897, of $327,316.65.

There was an increase in the tonnage on all lines of 3,696,175, but the rates received were materially reduced, which is reflected in the results shown on the different lines. There was an increase in the number of passengers carried of 837,256.

The following Directors were elected: A. J. Cassatt, John P. Green, W. H. Barnes, N. P. Shortridge, Charles E. Pugh, Samuel Rea, George Wood, C. Stuart Patterson, and Effingham B. Morris of Philadelphia, James McCrea, J. T. Brooks, Joseph Wood, and William Stewart of Pittsburg. The Board of Directors will hold a meeting to elect officers at an early date.

Frank Thomson before he died prepared his report on the condition of the Pennsylvania Company for the stockholders, which was submitted at the meeting to-day. It says in part:

"Railways through economies resulting from the use of heavier rails, power, and equipment have up to the present time been able to a certain extent to meet the continued reductions in rates, but the limit of such economies would appear to have been reached. The demand in all kinds of raw material has caused a marked advance in prices, which necessarily increases the cost of operating the lines. While traffic has been greatly augmented, there has been no advance in rates received for the transportation thereof, but, on the contrary, a material decrease." The report goes on to the effect that a stop must be made in the cutting in rates and a restoration of former rates be made to bring the railroad earnings up to an adequate ratio with that of other investments.

LACKAWANNA VETERANS OUT.

Policy of Securing a Younger Working Staff Continued.

The policy of securing a staff of younger men for the head of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad service has resulted in the retirement of two more of its veterans, W. F. Hallstead and Garrett Bogart, each of whom is sixty-two years old. Mr. Hallstead, whose services in Lackawanna began forty-seven years ago as a brakeman, retires July 1. He was Second Vice President and General Manager of the system. Mr. Hallstead became General Manager in 1886. Mr. Bogart was, at his resignation, Superintendent of the main line and the Bloomsbury Division of Lackawanna. He entered the service of the company forty-two years ago as a warehouseman.

President W. H. Truesdale said yesterday that he had not decided on abolishing the position of General Manager, and that nothing would be done in the matter before the beginning of July, when B. D. Caldwell, who was Chairman of the Western Lines' Passenger Association, assumes his duties as Traffic Manager of Lackawanna. These may to a certain extent take in those of General Manager, and warrant a change or readjustment of duties.

When Mr. Truesdale left the Vice Presidency of the Rock Island to succeed Samuel Sloan as President of Lackawanna, it was stated semi-officially that he accepted the new position on the express stipulation that he was to be left unhampered in the choice of his immediate subordinates, and that the paternal policy of the outgoing régime would not long survive the change. It is maintained by Mr. Truesdale's friends that the changes he has made were dictated by conviction that they were needed and fully warranted by various abuses.

SURVEYS FOR NEW JERSEY MIDLAND

Work on the Line Will be Begun in a Short Time.

Surveys have been finished for the line of the New Jersey Midland Railroad from Morristown to Paterson, and from Whitehouse to Flemington. The promoters expect to begin the construction of the section from Morristown to Paterson within a short time.

To go from Paterson or Morristown to Trenton or Philadelphia it is now necessary to journey to Jersey City or Hoboken. When the Midland is running trains can be taken direct from either Morristown or Paterson for Trenton. At Paterson the Midland will be in close touch with the Erie and Lackawanna lines.

From Morristown to Whitehouse the tracks of the Rockaway Valley Railroad are to be used. From Whitehouse to Flemington the road will have to be constructed. Beyond that traffic arrangements are to be made with the Pennsylvania. From Morristown to Flemington the road will tap the Morris and Essex division of the Lackawanna, the Central of New Jersey, Lehigh Valley, Baltimore and Ohio, and the Pennsylvania.

The total trackage to be laid is but twenty-eight miles. Seventeen miles of this lie between Morristown and Paterson, and eleven miles from Whitehouse to Flemington.

RAILROAD RATES ON GRAIN.

Inter-State Commerce Commission Hears Evidence in Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 13.—Charles Counselman, a broker on the Board of Trade, before the Inter-State Commerce Commission to-day, defended the lower rates for grain to be exported, as compared with the transportation charges for grain and grain products destined for domestic points. Mr. Counselman predicted that any arbitrary change in the present relation between export and domestic rates or any increase in the tariff for export grain would result disastrously to prices in this country. He said that the competition in European markets was so keen from all countries of the world that it was absolutely essential to adjust the export rates to the competitive situation abroad.

Railroad traffic officials who preceded Mr. Counselman admitted that the present low export rate, as compared with the charge for carrying grain and its products from Chicago to Eastern domestic points, was almost entirely determined by competition among the railroads for the export grain business.

The millers had a chance to state their side of the controversy at the afternoon session convened, and they denied almost every assertion made by the railroad and Board of Trade men. The theory of the railroad men that more grain than flour could be packed in a car was attacked by the millers, the latter declaring that they had seen 70,000 pounds of flour packed in a car made to contain 60,000 pounds of grain. The railroad representatives had contended that export flour should not be transported for the same as wheat, because the same quantity could not be packed in a car as wheat millions.

At the close of to-morrow's session the commission will leave for St. Louis to continue the inquiry.

New Erie Fast Express.

The Erie Railroad will next Monday add to the service on the Greenwood Lake Division a fast express train, running daily except Sundays and holidays, leaving Chambers Street at 5 P. M and West Twenty-third Street at 4:55 P. M., stopping at North Newark, Little Falls, Pompton, Hewitt, Greenwood Lake Glens, and Sterling Forest, arriving at the head of the lake at 7:10 P. M.

Music in Abingdon Square Park.

There will be music at the Abingdon Square Park by Rampone's Old Guard Band this evening. The following is the programme:

PART I.

Prelude, "The Star-Spangled Banner".....Key
Coronation March, (from the "Folkunger").....Kretschmer
Overture, "Light Cavalry".....Suppé
Concert waltz, "Atmospheric".....Gungl
Grand Fantasia on Scotch, Irish, and English Airs.....Baetges
Introducing "Blue Bells of Scotland," "Garryowen," "Annie Laurie," "British Grenadiers," "Last Rost of Summer," "Minstrel Boy," "Home, Sweet Home," imitation of bagpipes, ending with three representative airs, "God Save the Queen," "Garryowen," and "Tullochgorum," all going in perfect and powerful harmony at the same time.
Negro Caprice, "Ma Hoo Doo Honey".....Johnson
Intermission.

PART II.

Polka Humoristic, "The Festive Captain of the Old Guard".....Rampone
Soprano solo, "Mollie O'Moore".....Florence
Miss Kittie Rampone.
Potpourri on "Rag Melodies".....Mackie
Gems from the opera "Il Trovatore".....Verdi
a. "Anvil Chorus."
b. Tower Scene, "Miserere."
Parade march, "Deutschmeister".....Ertl
Finale, "Home, Sweet Home."
JOSEPH GUSTAVE RAMPONE, Conductor.

Will Play in Mulberry Bend Park.

There will be music at Mulberry Bend Park by Di Matteo's Band this evening. The following is the programme:

PART I.

Prelude, "Star-Spangled Banner."
Overture, "Oberon".....Weber
Waltz, Artist's Life".....Strauss
Intermezzo, "Cavalleria Rusticana".....Mascagna
Cakewalk, "Telegraph My Baby".....Gebert
Selection, "Tannhauser".....Wagner

PART II.

Selection, "Neapolitan Songs".....Mario
Cornet solo, "Sea Flower Polka".....Robbinson
By G. Di Matteo.
March, "Topsy's in Town".....Crosby
Popular medley, "Coon Songs".....Mackie
Concerto galop, "Carousal".....Collins
"Home, Sweet Home."
G. DI MATTEO, Bandmaster.

A Boon in Convalescence

A True Tissue Builder

Dr. F. A. Hodgdon, of Malden, Mass., writes: "Johann Hoff's Malt Extract has been one of my favorite preparations when an agent is needed to build up tissue in convalescence following fever, pneumonia, etc.

Johann Hoff's Malt Extract

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1899.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication.....Printing House Square
Up-town .....1,209 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON .....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W. C.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarsbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.
ITALY, Rome: Loescher & Co.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

DAILY AND SUNDAY, (WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE, SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, AND WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT:)
One Year $9.00
Six Months 4.50
Three Months 2.25
One Month ..... .75

DAILY, WITHOUT SUNDAY, (BUT WITH SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART AND WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT:)
One Year $7.00
Six Months 3.50
Three Months 1.75
One Month ..... .60

SUNDAY, (WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE:)
One Year $2.50

SATURDAY, (WITH REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART:)
One Year $1.00

MONDAY, (WITH WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT:)
One Year $1.00

DAILY AND SUNDAY TO EUROPE:
Per Month $1.75

FOURTEEN PAGES.

GERMANY OPPOSES ARBITRATION.

The nations will never agree to an effective plan of arbitration until the most powerful of them reach the conclusion that war is the greatest evil and that it is worth while to make serious sacrifices to be rid of it. So long as they feel that the loss of national dignity or freedom of action is worse than war the arbitration question will retain an academic tinge.

The attitude of Germany at the conference is a fine illustration of the truth of this proposition. Dr. ZORN announces that he is instructed to say that his Government opposes the establishment of a permanent tribunal of arbitration as "derogatory to his monarch's sovereignty and the nation's independence." The Emperor will not pledge himself to accept as binding the decisions of Judges not appointed by him upon questions that have not yet arisen.

This is the familiar, conventional objection to arbitration. We heard it from the little South American republics at the Pan-American Congress. We hear it now from a great military nation. We shall always hear it until the world gets perfectly sick of war. It is a shallow, worthless, and unconvincing objection, but it has great weight with minds not yet come to the belief that it is better for a nation, with other nations, to give up an attribute of sovereigny to enable it also to give up its standing army.

It is perfectly true that in assenting to any plan of compulsory arbitration the German Emperor would surrender one of his sovereign rights. It is now his high privilege to go to war with his neighbors whenever it suits his purposes, and nobody can say him nay. If he pledges himself to refer all causes of quarrel with his neighbors to a permanent court of arbitration he gives up a privilege which he fancies is essential to the state of sovereignty and independence. It is evident that he is still unregenerate. He has not yet experienced the change of heart. Every ruler must experience the change of heart before he can commit himself and his nation to the principle and practice of arbitration.

The American plan of arbitration requires the assent of nine nations in order to become effective. It is plain that with Germany holding back, the assent of that number will not be secured. Yet the American plan does not make arbitration compulsory. It establishes a tribunal to which two nations may submit their differences if they choose and so agree; but having invoked the aid of the court, acceptance of the award is obligatory. It appears that the Kaiser is unwilling to go even that far. To show how far apart the great war lords and the men of peace still are we quote Prof. THEODORE S. WOOLSEY'S objections to the American plan, as stated by him in an article contributed to The Independent of June 15:

> The first defect, and a very serious one it is, in this plan, viewed as a substitute for war, is that no question between the signatories need be submitted. The best feature of a permanent system of arbitration is or should be that all questions of certain kinds must be referred.
>
> Where two peoples know that certain kinds of disputes must be submitted to arbitration there will be no disturbance in business. Where submission is entirely uncertain, a matter of individual caprice, of party politics, of bullying or bluffing, the great advantage of public consciousness that there can be no immediate war because there will be immediate arbitration is quite lost.

The plan goes too far for the Kaiser. It does not go far enough for the Professor of International Law.

Another objection stated by the Professor, which he acknowledges is "more theoretical," is that no provision is made for enforcing obedience to the decrees of the court. That objection applies with no less force to all the rules and provisions of international law. Behind the usages of behavior in well-bred society there lies no other force or sanction than self-respect and the desire to be respected. A violation of any of the universally accepted and undisputed rules of international law would be an act of such outrageous brutality that the nation guilty of it would be justly abhorred, although no other nation would be likely to make it its business to inflict the deserved punishment. So the refusal to accept as final a finding in arbitration which it had pledged itself to accept would make a nation contemptible. The nine assenting nations could not very well agree to "lick" any one of their number who broke faith.

At least they will not so agree at this time. The course of the discussions at The Hague show, what we knew very well before, that the millennium has not yet come and that the nations of the world are not ready to put off a habit that has come down to them from the earliest human society. So slow is the progress toward the noble principles of the higher civilization that it is by no means impossible that in order to secure a general acceptance of the principle of arbitration the laggard nations will have to be pushed forward with some show of force by the more advanced. England, Germany, Russia, and the United States could abolish war at any moment by an agreement that they would neither make war themselves nor permit the other nations to fight. This would, indeed, be a diminution of sovereignty all around. But the immense visible gain would make the world speedily forget the intangible loss.

If arbitration is not generally accepted until these great nations agree that they will have peace even if they have to fight for it the day is still distant. But the conference still has hopeful material in the proposals for mediation. Special arbitration before a referee is the next thing to a general plan of "leaving out" causes of dispute for settlement.

MR. GAGE'S SCAPEGOAT.

Secretary GAGE in the unpleasing and thankless task he has assumed of defending the President's "step backward" in the reform of the civil service has sought to explain it by the plea that the Civil Service Commission could not or would not furnish lists of persons from whom the exempted places could be filled after competitive examination. Thus he has attributed the temporary appointments in the War Department to the "failure or neglect" of the commission in this regard, and in his letter to Mr. WHEELER he says: "The Civil Service Commission has long been overloaded with a multiplicity of duties which it could not execute. The result has been vexatious delays, especially in those departments requiring the humbler character of services, and in that much smaller number requiring the very highest grade of services."

As to the War Department, the Secretary has been wholly misinformed. The commission was entirely prepared to furnish ample lists of persons who had passed a competitive examination in time to meet all the legitimate demands of the War Department, and that fact was duly made known officially to the department, to the committees having the appropriation bill in charge in the House and in the Senate, and, we believe, though on this point we are not fully informed, to the President. There was absolutely no need and no excuse for the appointments without competitive examination in the War Department, and there was none for permitting these appointees to be transferred, as they can be under the President's order, to other places. The whole business, whether Mr. GAGE knows it or not, was a scheme of the Congressmen and of Mr. ALGER to secure spoils.

As to the statement that the commission is overloaded, that is in part true, though not to the extent of justifying the inference drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury. But suppose that the statement of Mr. GAGE were literally correct and that the commission is unable to do the work that the law requires, would it not be far better to strengthen the commission, give it a larger force, and enable it to apply the merit system as it should be applied than to cripple the system under the pretext of relieving the commission? Mr. GAGE would hardly feel justified in repudiating the obligations of the Treasury when they fell due on the ground that there were not enough clerks in the department to pay them promptly. The fact that the commission was not adequately equipped has long been known, and it has only been able to do its work as well as it has by the unexampled zeal, industry, and devotion of its force and of the clerks assigned to its work from the various departments without extra pay and at an actual disadvantage to those thus assigned. This amazing order of the President's has been in contemplation for more than a year. If the insufficient force of the commission was a reason for the order, why did not the President ask Congress for an increased appropriation? He could have had it if he had pressed it, without the slightest doubt.

The Secretary's scapegoat is not a good one. It will not stand the load of Administration sins sought to be put upon it. And we regret sincerely that a man of Mr. GAGE'S high reputation and excellent service in other directions should have permitted himself to be made the apologist of a policy so indefensible. We cannot but believe that if he had informed himself more carefully, he would have refrained from his unprofitable task. We may add that in that case the Administration would not have suffered, for so lame and insufficient a defense is no better than none at all.

THE FRENCH CRISIS.

The French crisis, so called, is less a crisis than a symptom of a condition chronically critical. The occasion of the vote which put the Dupuy Ministry out of office was so trivial as to be very undignified for a National Legislature. It is true that the French Chamber has not accustomed mankind to look to it for examples of dignified behavior. Perhaps dignity is not the strong point of our own House of Representatives. But nobody can imagine the House of Representatives coming to an important decision upon the ground that the policemen intrusted with the preservation of order on a public occasion had hustled some Populist members in the discharge of their duty. That is beneath the dignity of Washington. It is beneath the dignity of Albany. In the days of the old Common Council it was not beneath the dignity of the local Legislature of New York. From the way in which the present Municipal Assembly is going on it might not be beneath the dignity of that body. But for the lawmakers of a great nation it is pretty bad.

Of course, this pretext is not the real cause. The real cause is the failure of the Dupuy Ministry to take any consistent ground about the Dreyfus case and stand upon it. The policy of concealment and huggermugger which has satisfied half a dozen Ministries will no longer serve. The decision of the Court of Cassation is acquiesced in, it is safe to say, by nine Frenchmen in every ten. But to apply that decision and to carry it to its logical results is a very different matter. To do that would involve the condemnation of every Government France has had since justice began to be demanded for DREYFUS and to be denied to him. It would involve the arraignment of some of the most influential politicians as well as of some of the officers highest in rank in the army. It would almost be equivalent to a vote of want of confidence in the nation, or at least in those whom the nation has permitted to manage its affairs. Such a course of "hewing to the line" is not to be expected of any Government manned by ordinary French politicians, such as have manned all the Governments since the Dreyfus case became a burning question. It would be almost impossible to assemble a Cabinet some of whose members were not themselves tainted. It would be quite impossible to form a Cabinet of the ordinary timber of Cabinets, some of whose members were not disabled, by personal or political association, from doing justice without fear or favor.

Not since the Panama scandal has there been a case which discredited so many of the public men of France. And the Panama scandal itself was scarcely so far-reaching. It is not possible to form a Ministry of the men of whom Ministries are naturally formed which will command the confidence of France. We may expect the sequel of the Dreyfus case to be very much like the sequel of the Panama case. That is to say, Ministries will be chosen from men as little tainted as may be. But an implied condition of their taking office will be that they shall do nothing to the purpose toward probing the scandal to the bottom and really vindicating the honor of France at the expense of any conspicuous French politicians or French soldiers. And, as before, the statesmen of France will wait for it to "blow over."

ONE SUPREME ISSUE.

> Permit me, in conclusion, to assure you that if the President or his advisers are of opinion that in the next Presidential election they are certain to receive the support of that large section of the Democratic Party that supported either the Republican ticket or the Independent Democratic ticket in the last Presidential election, they are very much mistaken. We have the financial credit of the country very much at heart, but there are things even more dear to us than financial credit. Honest administration and obedience to law are more precious than gold.—Mr. EVERETT P. WHEELER, in his letter to Secretary GAGE.

That is not the view of the great mass of Democrats whose votes made possible the election of MCKINLEY. It is not the view of the army of Democrats who for various reasons voted for BRYAN three years ago, but will vote against him if he is nominated next year.

The integrity of the civil service is dear to the people of this country. They are shocked at the President's "backward step." Honest administration at home is desired by the people, and will be had. But the faith and honor of the Nation are their first care. That is the supreme issue.

The re-establishment of the civil service upon the high plane where CLEVELAND placed it will be one of the first concerns of the voters after Bryanism has been definitely stamped out.

THE PASSING OF THE BOER.

That is a curious and, considering the attendant circumstances, a very suggestive proposition of which our correspondent at Cape Town has informed our readers, to erect a statue to JAN VAN RIEBEECK, the founder of the first Dutch settlement in South Africa. For the proposition comes at the very time when the Dutch rule in South Africa is evidently doomed. It comes at the time when the negotiations which might have provided a "modus vivendi" for the continuance of that rule with the undeniable demands of the civilization of the nineteenth century have fallen through, when the command of "Change or die" is about to be given to the Boers of the Transvaal in language which they cannot fail to understand or which it will be the worse for them if they do fail to understand.

We of New York have a special interest, and a good many of us an hereditary interest, in this controversy. With a Governor of the State and a Mayor of the city whose names attest their Dutch descent it would be strange if we were not specially interested in the fight which KRUEGER and his farmers are waging with the "Zeit-geist." The settlement of South Africa by the Dutch was nearly half a century behind their settlement of North America, and Cape Town is so much younger than New Amsterdam. But the two settlements equally testify to the ardor and enterprise which the Dutch showed in the seventeenth century and which they by no means equally manifest in the nineteenth. In view of what has happened in South Africa during these two centuries and a half, for nearly two centuries of which the Dutch settlers were left undisturbed, it is an interesting speculation what would have happened to New York if it had been equally segregated from the modern movement, if the "cunning men of Pyquag" had not come in, and the Yankee yeast had not leavened the Dutch lump. It seems that it might have been a community much like that which has maintained itself for all these generations in South Africa, and which is a very distinct degeneration from the Dutch of Holland, who are in all the essentials of civilization, of course, fully abreast of their neighbors. In one thing the Dutch of South Africa have not degenerated, and that is military courage. So long as the English remember Majuba Hill so long they will not be under any illusions upon this point. They will perfectly understand that, man for man, a Dutch Boer is the equal of an English soldier, and that he is not to be beaten except by the employment of a force overwhelmingly superior in numbers. This, of course, Great Britain can bring to bear if she finds it worth her while. And it seems the time has come when she really must invoke it. Civil rights are denied to the most intelligent, the most enterprising, and the most modern part of the population of the Transvaal, civil rights which are absolutely necessary to protect them from spoliation and oppression. The time has come when there is no room in South Africa for "peculiar people," for people who will not conform to the requirements of modern civilization and do as other people do.

That the British contention must prevail nobody can doubt who knows what and how irresistible the forces of modern civilization are. The hope for peace lies in the hope that President KRUEGER is not only intelligent enough to know this, of which there is really little doubt, but that he is able to impress it upon his less intelligent followers, and of this there is much more doubt. For though "Oom PAUL" seems to be and in many respects undoubtedly is a dictator, he is not enough of a dictator to force his people in a way they do not mean to travel. And such a way appears to be what our own aborigines call "the white man's way." The poor old President, the poor old community, recall the secular attitude of ROSSETTI'S Ninevite winged bull:

> Even as that Bull-God once did stand,
> And watched the burial-clouds of sand,
> Till these at last, without a hand,
> Rose over him, another land,
> And blinded him with Destiny.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

——Pugilism and respectability of a kind that may be called clerical are brought close together in the case of the now distinguished Mr. JAMES JEFFRIES, and it is instructive as well as interesting to see how successful the two are in establishing a basis for amicable relations. The father of the new "champion," it seems, is an estimable resident of Los Angeles, who divides his time between agricultural labors and street preaching. Of Scotch blood, Virginian origin, (so far as this country is concerned,) and Ohio birth, the Rev. JONATHAN JEFFRIES might be expected to look upon prizefighting with a frown of unrelieved severity, while his wife, who comes from "Pennsylvania Dutch" stock of almost as long establishment in the United States, would create no surprise if she were filled with unmitigated horror by her son's blossoming fame. As a matter of fact, the father criticises a pugilistic career only as one congenial to "the natural man," and he apparently regards it as not particularly better or particularly worse than the more conventional pursuits of the worldly-minded. "He may as well be following this devilment as any other devilment," the reverend gentleman is quoted as saying in an interview published by The World, and later he expresses something very much like satisfaction with his boy's prowess. The mother is still more lenient. Of course, she doesn't like prizefighting, but—well, her JIM is all right on general principles, and as a necessary and far from painful consequence of his merits he has obtained a lot of glory. And the good Mrs. JEFFRIES, blameless mother of a large family as she is, did not hesitate to address to "JIM JEFFRIES, Champion Pugilist of the World," a telegram of congratulation. Its wording is marvelously adroit: "I am glad you have won the victory you have been working so hard for." That is utterly non-committal on all debatable points; it avoids the censure of the father's "deviliment," and it cries aloud the mother's sympathy—a sympathy which does not depend upon circumstances, or at least only on the circumstance of maternity. That this son has won the victory for which he "worked hard" is a fact which, for Mrs. JEFFRIES, veils from immediate sight the character both of the victory and of the work. It is bad reasoning, to be sure, but somehow it is admirable all the same.

——Almost everybody who has written or talked about the Dreyfus case has more or less frequently referred to the prisoner as a "martyr." There is no harm in this use of the term, but there is an element of inaccuracy in it, and words have their rights as well as men. A martyr, strictly speaking, is a witness, and into every real martyrdom there must enter the idea of voluntary acceptance of suffering or death for the sake of a principle, a cause, or an object. DREYFUS was simply a victim, helpless and vehemently protesting. He did what little he could to escape from the fate prepared for him by his conscienceless superior officers. The martyrs in the case were ZOLA, PICQUART, REINACH, CLEMENCEAU, SCHERER-KESTNER, and a dozen or two more, including the professors in schools and colleges who lost their positions for demanding the righting of a great wrong. These men were witnesses and martyrs. They testified for the truth and justice, knowing the penalties that would be imposed upon them, and boldly defying the courts and the army and the crazy mob in order that justice might be done at last. DREYFUS, the victim of as monstrous a plot as human villainy ever devised, deserves the limitless sympathy of the world, and whatever of poor reparation France can give him. But, from at least one point of view—that of the etymologist and the purist—he is not entitled to the word "martyr." That they would reserve for the noble company, small but indefatigable, that cried "Justice!" when to that cry the inevitable response was "Traitor!"

——A hundred people, more or less—probably more—have told, some in prose, some in verse, and all differently, the story of the prayer meeting held on the deck of the Texas as soon as the battle with CERVERA'S fleet was ended. Capt. PHILIP himself, naturally, has made only rare and brief references to this incident in writing and speaking for the public, but it seems that soon after the Texas returned from Cuba Congressman CHARLES B. LANDIS of Indianapolis met the Captain at Old Point Comfort, and, in the course of a long conversation on the events of the campaign, ventured to ask for a version at first hand of the picturesque and impressive ceremony. Capt. PHILIP answered, hesitatingly and with visible embarrassment. "Well," he said, "it was this way. I—that is—it was—there, if you drop your hat on the street and some one picks it up for you, you say 'Thank you,' or if you fall down on the street and some one helps you up, you always say 'Thanks.' There was that boat, with a storm of iron and shot going on one side and then on the other. Then they would fall in the water all around us, and then there would be a perfect cloud of them pass over our heads, and yet we were not struck. When the fight was over and I had made a hasty inventory and found that we were not hurt, it seemed to me no more than fair that we should say 'Thank you,' so I had the crew called on deck and told them so. Every man took off his cap, and you could have heard a pin drop on that deck, and, after it was over and I walked past that crew, I saw tears on the faces of many an old sailor that I supposed did not know how to cry." That is certainly by far the best of all the many accounts of the episode, for, besides revealing the speaker's modesty, it shows that he possesses a reticent delicacy of sentiment which sincere piety occasionally lacks.

——New York's transportation facilities have always been adequate for meeting the necessities of the city's inhabitants; that is, there has never been a time when those inhabitants could not evade the task of walking between their places of business and their places of residence. The evasion, however, has always been, and still is, accomplished at the expense of physical discomfort, often amounting to little less than real agony, but Americans are a patient lot, and the metropolitan variety of the genus has heard so often about the exceptional difficulties of transportation arising from the shape of the island that it has accepted its sufferings as inevitable, and ended by thinking little about them. Within the strictly urban limits the fact that the addition of new lines of cars and the improvement of the old ones has done practically nothing to decrease the crowding is a discouraging feature of the situation, for that makes it look as though the growth of the city were destined always to be in advance of its means of travel, and that the day will never dawn when the journey from up town down or from down town up can be taken with every traveler sitting down and an inch or two of space between each passenger. Several, perhaps a majority, of the lines in Manhattan Borough, and a good many of those in Brooklyn are at present obviously doing the best they can for their patrons. As many cars are run as rapidly over these lines as is possible at street level by the use of any available motors. At most hours of the day, for instance, more cars on Broadway would delay and decrease the service instead of improving it, either as to speed or quality. The only remedy then is a diversion of part of the traffic to an underground road, and nobody denounces—very much—the owners of the line for not doing more than their best. Out in the suburbs, however, circumstances are different. There one finds the same horrible crowding of the car, without finding even the shadow of an excuse for it, and no explanation except a corporate desire to make the largest possible profit out of the smallest possible investment. There is not a single trolley road in the trans-Harlem region over which as many cars are run as the existing patronage has a right to demand. On week days the suburban cars are loaded uncomfortably and indecently full; on Sundays the discomfort becomes suffering, the indecency changes to positive outrageousness. Here, at least, the geographical conditions do not teach patient endurance. The companies are not doing the best they can, for they could build new lines and provide a vastly greater number of cars on every one of them. In that broad territory a perfect service is merely a matter of expense. A hundred people in one car are doubtless more profitable than fifty in each of two cars, but is that argument always to prevail?

THE SITUATION IN CUBA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Light on affairs in Cuba is always desirable. Even though it is obscured, we may get some notions which will be of help to us all in solving the problems with which the United States is confronted. The letter of Mr. Ernest Lee Conant, recently published in THE TIMES, gives us some illumination, but there is also obscurity. Mr. Conant, if I am not mistaken, is the Chairman of the commission appointed by Gen. Ludlow, the Military Governor, to investigate the finances of the Havana municipality. It is therefore possible to assume that if he does not speak with the voice of official authority, at least he writes with knowledge of official purposes and hopes.

Mr. Conant is probably correct in saying that not one of the sumptuary regulations referred to in THE TIMES'S editorial originated with the American military authorities. There are hundreds of petty paternalisms which may be fished up from the old Spanish regulations. But in any circumstance the revival of these regulations, which existed only on paper and which the Spanish authorities never attempted to enforce, is one of doubtful propriety.

The statement that the Military Governor has made no sumptuary or other orders regulating minor affairs is a trifle ingenuous. The Alcalde, or Mayor, was appointed by the Military Governor. The Civil Governor was appointed by the same authority. The members of the Ayuntamiento, or City Council, were designated by the American Military Governor. After their appointment one of the first acts of Gen. Ludlow was to notify the Council that its actions would be subject to his approval or disapproval. With this hint of where the veto power lay, it is possible to imagine that a City Council would also take further hints and enact or enforce local ordinances which the members might think agreeable to the notions of the superior American military authorities. It is possible that some of the American officials disguise from themselves that the subordinate Cuban authorities are only their agents, but the mass of the people of Havana do not disguise it. Military control is a necessary condition in Cuba for the present. It calls for no apology, but there should be no self-deception about it. The subordinate Cuban authorities do what the American officials want done.

Whether the Cuban gentlemen who are exercising this authority are acting with wisdom must be determined by circumstances. No one who knows them can question the sincerity of their patriotism or the desire to bring their people to the level of American free institutions. But in their efforts they are liable to make the mistake of imitating what is non-essential and unimportant. It may be, as your correspondent states, that the forbidding of smoking in public places, the compulsion of undershirts, and similar paternal enactments are desired by the community. The reception of these ordinances has not been such as to show that they were welcome, although in the shadow of military authority the protests are perhaps not so energetic as would otherwise be the case. The new regulation establishing the hours of closing shops and business houses on Sundays and week days is even a more serious matter. The clerks undoubtedly desired it, but it is yet to be shown that the great mass of the patrons and the shopkeepers themselves favored such regulation. It is an undoubted hardship to the small shopkeepers who live in their stores. If I am not at fault, the people affected by this regulation opposed it most earnestly, and are still opposing it.

The discontinuance of Sunday baseball was not, if my recollection is correct, asserted in THE TIMES'S editorial, but if, in their zeal for a Puritan or an Anglo-Saxon Sunday, the Cuban gentlemen who are administering the affairs of the municipality should take the notion to prohibit that and similar amusements; the sentiment of the community would not stand in the way.

Your correspondent, Mr. Conant, apparently thinks that Northern critics are not capable of passing on the regulations which may be established. He speaks approvingly of the commendable desire of the Cuban officials to make their city attractive to Europeans and Americans as one of the causes of the sumptuary orders. There is the germ of the whole thing. The future of Cuba is now wrapped up in the personal comfort of European or American visitors or of temporary American officials. Educated Cubans who come to the United States find many customs which are disagreeable to them. Nevertheless, no one in New York, for instance, would think of adapting the local regulations merely to the pleasure or comfort of these visitors.

There is so much to be done in Cuba that the attempt to put these sumptuary and personal regulations ahead of vastly more important subjects is to be regretted. Gen. Ludlow has accomplished much, and the writer desires to testify from personal knowledge to the benefits of his administration. It is therefore the more to be regretted that these unnecessary interferences with local customs and usages should be set up as improvements in the conditions which have always existed. THE TIMES'S editorial hit the nail squarely on the head when it said that we could not deal with the Latin people of Cuba as if they were so many beings to be managed within the borders of the United States. They are a Latin people, and the customs and usages are those of a Latin people. The presence of a few hundred Americans among them does not change their traditions and habits. The well-meant efforts of the Cuban gentlemen who have been intrusted with the administration of civil affairs, under the direction of the American military authority, to implant and imitate American customs and habits, is the gravest error that has been made since the United States took control. HAVANA.

Washington, D. C., June 10, 1899.

"SLUGGING," "BOXING," AND SOME OTHER THINGS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The editorial in yesterday's TIMES on "The City's Disgrace," referring to the recent slugging match, is at once timely, vigorous, well-considered, and should meet the hearty approval of every honest, intelligent, law-abiding citizen, not only of the great metropolis, but of the entire State. It is highly gratifying to the readers of THE TIMES to find it true to its pledges to subserve the best interests of the people as an advocate of law, morals, honest government, and the respectability of society.

But, as you remark, "What can anybody do? Nothing!" This is the outgrowth and an advanced stage of the bold defiance of the reigning "bosses" of the metropolis, which has steadily grown from the days of Tweed, with his memorable declaration twenty years ago: "What are you going to do about it?" to Croker's haughty reply to a legislative investigating committee a few days ago: "That is my private business!"

Under such rule and defiance of law and justice, how can intelligent people, at home and abroad, marvel at the prevalence of murder, robbery, kidnapping, slugging, and vice of every grade in the great metropolis—especially when the "yellow journals" are catering to the slums and the most depraved passions and tastes?

With the guardians of law and order, under the present régime, it cannot be said that—

> "Vice is a monster of so frightful mien
> As, to be hated, needs but to be seen,"

but, rather, with them it appears that

> "Familiar with her face,
> They first endure, then pity, then embrace."

And, sad to say, these evils, under unscrupulous political "leaders" and "bosses," are not confined to Greater New York, but may be found in smaller cities, in less but yet abominable degree.

THE TIMES is looked to by the better element of society for relief. While it cannot, single-handed, effect an immediate reform, it has a power for good and an influence in the community which no American journal ever before attained, and is growing in strength and influence. It is engaged in a noble public work, and should be encouraged by every man and woman and public organization that indorses its course and appreciates its high mission and great opportunities. M. PARKER WILLIAMS.

Hudson, N. J., June 12, 1899.

PROPOSED CONEY ISLAND PARK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The proposed park at Coney Island should meet with general public approval. With so desirable a stretch of seashore, so accessible to the city, and within the municipal limits, it would seem as though the acquirement should not be longer delayed.

A marine park is now the one essential feature that is lacking in the municipal park system of the greater city. Pelham Bay and Riverside have charming views and the usual attractions of water frontage, but that great attraction that draws the masses, and charms all classes—the "ever-changing surf"—is yet in private ownership and control.

Had the whole of Coney Island been acquired and suitably improved by the city for park and recreation purposes twenty-five years ago, what a resource in value and for recreation the people would have today. With the prodigious growth of this great metropolis, what will be the value and public needs of that shore frontage twenty-five years hence? Public parks well located and properly improved in all growing municipalities are invariably good investments, but a marine park with ocean frontage becomes at once of such incalculable advantage to a great city that the longer the acquirement is deferred the greater the detriment to the whole community.

Under private ownership, as at Coney Island, municipal authority is powerless to prevent objectionable features, and where the owners desire seclusion the public are intruders, or have to submit to whatever exactions may be demanded from the various proprietors furnishing conveniences or entertainment.

Under public ownership all improvements, rules, and regulations being undertaken for the benefit of the whole, the natural attractions are developed to the maximum, and objectionable features eliminated. This advantage in so convenient and largely patronized a place of public resort as the Island has become would of itself compensate for the taking and improving as a public park.

The experience of the Massachusetts Metropolitan Park Commission in the acquirement of Revere Beach, near Boston, becomes an important object lesson on this point. Although this resort has been a part of the metropolitan park system but a few years, the public attendance has enormously increased, the capacity of the buildings and bathhouses frequently is taxed to the utmost, and the possibilities as indicated by the recently published report of that department are yet hardly recognized.

If the attractions at Revere Beach under public ownership are sufficient to draw there holidays and Sundays 70,000 or 80,000 people from a city so much inferior in size and population to New York, what degree of public appreciation is likely to be extended to a readily accessible park under public control at Coney Island, properly improved under suitable regulations, and within convenient distance of the great and rapidly growing population of Greater New York.

FREDERICK W. KELSEY.

New York, June 12, 1899.

THE SCULPTURE SOCIETY'S OFFER

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Sculpture Society, with that peculiarly humorous lack of humor which prevents it from seeing itself as others see it, comes confidently forward, offering to "design and execute such a memorial as shall fitly signalize the occasion" of Dewey's reception in New York.

The ovation will doubtless be unprecedented in enthusiasm, and the gathering together into an impressive group of the Dodge, the Conkling, and other "unsightly" products of this society's members would serve as a warning to the Admiral—as a skeleton at the feast.

If otherwise and seriously the authorities in charge desire direction as to artistic effects, the Fine Arts Federation, a responsible body, representative of all our art societies, doubtless would gladly appoint a competent committee for that purpose.

Repression of the boundless exuberance of this society of sculptors may not be entirely agreeable to it, but it would spare the Admiral. A CITIZEN.

New York, June 10, 1899.

"THE DUTIES OF SCHOLARSHIP."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Scholarship consists of depth of thought, pointed observation, and a sympathetic oneness with all varieties of creation and activity. A fervid delirium is ever at the beck of the scholar's requirements and in the excellence and beauty of his ideas and language we perceive its outcome. All avenues of knowledge and experience are open to him, for disinterestedness is as a key that unlocks all secrets. Is there a home or a charitable institution needed in some special quarter? Already the scholar's eye has noted and his heart uttered the commanding tones that enlist the material aid of the prosperous and well-intentioned. Is there some standing abuse, some wrong to be righted? Worth or merit to be recognized? Here is sufficient impulse for his indignation or burning eloquence, and the value of this work lies in its selflessness. A letter of dedication, an anniversary address, a note of acceptance, a few appropriate lines with a gift, an epistle of condolence—these are a few of his tasks seriously and generously undertaken if not self-imposed. Not to find fault but to redeem fault is his habit.

Into every fabric of his thought—even the dry business letters he may be asked to write—he must weave a tribute to nature or a coloring of art. His province is to educate, and wherever vulgarity and baseness court publicity or occasion scandal there must his admonishing voice be heard. In the application of his talents in these unnoticed channels, the scholar may reach the very altitude of genius, and then there issue from the universal heart the timely results that are so beneficial to m. kind. The delight of youth in great names and great places is immemorial. The selfsame pleasure is the definition of our attachment to the scholar, who variegates the common groundwork of life with his disposals of knowledge and turns the mountainous path of effort into a country hillside of flowers.

J. F. F.

New York, June 10, 1899.

Mr. Straus's Booths in the Parks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Taxpayer," in your issue of June 11, cannot see "how you can possibly think it is the proper thing" to have booths built in the parks for the convenience of Mr. Nathan Straus to distribute sterilized milk. "Taxpayer" probably has no need to take to the parks as a necessity to breathe the fresh air or to drink milk. Is it possible that while driving through the Park on the way to the Mount or to the Casino, the sight of poor young ones drinking milk will prove an eyesore? What serious objections can any fortunate individual have to any proposition that will benefit the unfortunate? If the Mount and Casino are permitted to quench the thirst and feed the wealthy at a profit, why not permit Mr. Straus to feed the poor without a profit? By all means advocate the building of the booths.

JULIUS KLAUSNEE.

New York, June 12, 1899.

Panama and Nicaragua Canals.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE NEW YORK TIMES of June 11 I see that Mr. Lewis M. Haupt, one of the members of the new Nicaragua Canal Commission, says that the Panama Canal is impracticable, and that this is a matter of common knowledge. Now, I think it would be very unfair to let such a sweeping assertion go without contradicting it. I am very intimately acquainted with the Panama and the Nicaragua Canal plans, and have lived for about thirty years near the projected lines. I have studied on the spot both projects from the beginning as an independent professional man, and will prove to Mr. Haupt that both schemes are practical from an engineering point of view. Both canals can be made, and both can be made financial successes.

JUAN I. DE JONGH.

New York, June 12, 1899.

Puritan Lodge Prosperous.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an obituary notice of George H. Raymond in your paper of this date you say Puritan Lodge is not now in existence. A visit to Doric Room, Masonic Temple, on the first or third Wednesday of the month, will convince any Mason that Puritan Lodge is very much in existence, and that it is very prosperous. Its members know no contention, or rather emulation, save who best can work and best agree.

W. F. WRIGHT, M. D.

New York, June 10, 1899.

Criticises the Civil Service Order.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Bliss, ex-Secretary of the Interior, is quoted as saying that President McKinley's recent civil service order was issued with a view of improving (?) the service, and that changes would not be made for political reasons.

One of the first improvements recorded is the removal of a cashier employed in the Internal Revenue Service at Brooklyn, who, according to the papers, has held his position since 1885, and discharged his duties faithfully during that time. In his place has been installed his assistant, a machine Republican.

Does Mr. Bliss tell the truth when he states that changes would not be made for political reasons? I think the above cited facts prove conclusively that he does not, and that the clear purpose of the President's order is to place as many positions as possible at the disposal of the professional politicians, who sorely need them as a prop to sustain their political existence.

WILLIAM C. McGREGOR.

New York, June 13, 1899.

Suggests a Name for Automobiles.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would like to suggest simply the name mobile for the abominableobile, or something "which is more obnoxious," for the very ugly but useful carriage referred to in your paper of this date under the heading "Topics of the Times."

I believe the name "automobile" has a very strong hold on the public ear.

Drop the "auto," and "mobile" will fall into line as the name of this cumbersome-looking vehicle.

"Cab! Cab! Mobile, Mister?"

MOBILE.

Newark, N. J., June 12, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Carefully Arranged.

May—They had their elopement planned out a month ahead of time.

Dolly—Yes; even down to securing her father's consent.—Philadelphia North American.

Drama Up to Date.

"Anything new in that play of 'Mazeppa'?"

"Yes. They tied the man on an automobile, wound it up, and let it go."—Chicago Record.

Always Sure of a Row.

"There are two men in our golf club that I can't get along with."

"Why?"

"Well, Watkins gets mad when I call him Wilkins; and Wilkins gets mad when I call him Watkins."—Detroit Free Press.

Warranted Genuine.

Uncle Tom's cabin and Lincoln's log hut are to be added to the collection of antiquities in Lincoln Park. It is proper to announce that both of these edifices have been entirely reconstructed by the Connecticut firm which makes antiquities a specialty.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

THE TORNADO.

John R. Musick in Kansas City Independent.

All day the angry clouds had swept
Athwart a saffron sky,
All day the restless winds had wept
To nature's fearless sigh;
'Twas eventide, and eager eyes
Still watched the brazen west
With fearful gaze, while aching throbs
Filled every anxious breast.

Then, suddenly came from above
A thing of awful form,
The rolling chariot of Jove,
The monarch of the storm;
With thunderous and deadly roar
And black as Satan's frown,
On came the raging, baleful thing
That doomed the happy town.

"Fly for your lives! 'tis coming down!"
The people wildly cry.
But roar on roar their voices drown—
Those luckless ones must die.
The coursing couriers of the air,
The storm king's midnight steeds,
Come thundering down the raven sky,
And naught their course impedes.

Now round and round, in mazes dark
The whirling monster goes,
And from the inky heavens' vault
A shrieking hurricane blows;
Ah, hear the screams of wild despair,
And see—that mangled form
Goes hissing through the angry air—
There's murder in the storm!

With crash and roar the houses fall,
Or soar aloft on high,
To mingle with the blackened smoke
That fills the weeping sky.
A moment, and the monster's gone—
We pause to gain our breath,
While o'er that smoking ruined path
There broods the hush of death.

The widow's sob, the orphan's cry,
The groans that fill the air,
The trembling hand, the tearless eye,
Bespeak supreme despair.
And all night long the faithful toil
Beneath the ruined heap
Until each mangled form is found,
And then sit down to weep.

NO FRENCH MINISTRY YET

Possibility of a Deschanel-Poincare Combination.

PAPERS ATTACK M. LOUBET

Speak of the Panama Scandals and Say an Anti-Military Ministry Has Been Decided On.

PARIS, June 13.—The air is full of reports regarding the probable successor of M. Dupuy as Premier. M. Poincaré was the favorite this morning. After three-quarters of an hour spent in conference with the President, it was said that he decided to decline the office should it be offered to him. Late this evening it developed, however, that M. Poincaré, while he refused the Premiership, intimated to the President that he might enter a Cabinet presided over by Paul Deschanel, President of the Chamber of Deputies, who had previously been in conference with M. Loubet. MM. Poincaré and Deschanel are conferring with their friends this evening, and will return to the Elysée at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning to report the result.

M. Poincaré, who represents the Commercy District of the Meuse in the Chamber of Deputies, was Minister of Public Instruction in the Ribot Cabinet in 1895, and has several times been a Vice President of the Chamber of Deputies.

The feeling among the Republican Senators and Deputies this evening is veering in favor of a Poincaré-Deschanel combination. M. Waldeck-Rousseau has dropped into the background, chiefly owing to his absence from Paris and to the impossibility of his return until a case in which he is engaged as counsel is finished.

The anti-Dreyfus press this evening virulently attacks M. Waldeck-Rousseau and the President, declaring that they have already decided upon an openly Dreyfusard, anti-military ministry. Le Soir is publishing a probable list, headed by M. Waldeck-Rousseau, with an enormous headline, "A Ministry Against the Army." This is part of the campaign against M. Loubet.

Another feature is the posting of red placards upon available walls, attacking him as a "Panamist," and reproducing the text of the resolution adopted by the Chamber in March, 1898, blaming the Minister of the Interior for arranging toward the end of 1892 to dispatch a police agent to Venice to see Emile Arton, implicated with Dr. Herz and Baron von Reinach in the frauds upon the Panama Canal Company. The placards then point out in big type that "this censured 'Panamist' Minister of the Interior was Loubet, now President of the republic." Small groups gathered in front of the placards and discussed their contents until the police, at a late hour this evening, tore them from the walls.

The Journal des Debats takes a melancholy view of the Parliamentary situation, and suggests that the President should dissolve the Chamber, saying that if the present Deputies cannot or will not put an end to the Parliamentary and Governmental anarchy, and instead are unwilling to perpetuate it, the President must consult the country "at this moment, when they are preparing for a fresh Ministerial crisis under the most alarming circumstances the country has gone through for a long time past."

Prominent politicians say that President Loubet's task will be most difficult, unless he had arranged for a new Ministry in advance, having foreseen the fall of M. Dupuy and his colleagues.

The Moderate organs generally demand a Cabinet which will work toward the pacification of the country. Among the names mentioned for the future Ministry are MM. Constans, Rouvier, Brisson, and Bourgeois.

Eleven participants in the café riots last Sunday have been variously sentenced, the maximum sentence being sixteen days' imprisonment.

The members of the late Ministry met this afternoon at the Ministry of the Interior, M. Dupuy presiding, for the transaction of current business.

FOUR YEARS FOR CHRISTIANI.

Nobleman Who Assaulted M. Loubet at the Auteuil Races Sentenced in the Correctional Court.

PARIS, June 13.—Baron de Christiani, who assaulted President Loubet with a cane at the Auteuil races on June 4, was sentenced to-day in the Correctional Police Court at the Palace of Justice to four years' imprisonment and to pay the costs of the trial.

The Judges deliberated thirty-five minutes, and delivered judgment at 2:05 P. M., saying that, according to the articles of the Penal Code, under which Christiani was sentenced he was liable to from two to five years' imprisonment. There was a general exclamation of surprise when the sentence was announced, but the prisoner heard it with no signs of emotion.

The court in which the trial took place is one of the smallest in the Palace of Justice. The prisoner sat in the dock beside a policeman, and only a few ticket holders and other privileged persons were allowed in the court room, which otherwise was almost filled with policemen and Municipal Guards.

The precincts of the Palace of Justice were quite calm, the general public not being allowed to enter the building in which the court is situated.

De Christiani followed the proceedings with keen interest, but did not otherwise show his feelings. Counsel for the Baron pleaded that the prisoner's act was not a political one, but that he acted spontaneously, on the impulse of the moment, losing his head in the midst of the scene of excitement around him.

On his own behalf the prisoner said he did not belong to the Royalist Club nor to the White Carnation Club, and asserted that his act was wholly unpremeditated. He also expressed the belief that the surrounding circumstances ought to be considered.

The Procureur General, M. Feuillolley, who appeared personally to prosecute the Baron, said, in outlining the charges, that the blow aimed at President Loubet was so fierce that the stick in the hands of the prisoner was broken on the balustrades. This alone, the Procureur General pointed out, saved the President from having his face smashed.

The Procureur General then controverted the statement of the prisoner in denying that his act was premeditated, referring to the fact that de Christiani, speaking to a Police Inspector at the time of his arrest, said:

"If there had been forty of us we would have carried off the whole Presidential stand."

After witnesses had testified to the facts already detailed, the witnesses for the defense were called. Prince de Broglie, Comte Labord, the Marquis de Bloc, and others asserted that de Christiani had not dabbled in politics, and that his action at Auteuil did not accord with his convictions or usual quiet demeanor.

After sentence had been pronounced de Christiani left the court in custody. It appeared that the great majority of those present thought the sentence very severe, although it was not expected that the prisoner would receive lenient treatment.

The Pacific Cable Project.

LONDON, June 13.—In answer to a question in the House of Commons to-day, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, said the discussion between the Imperial and Colonial Governments with regard to the proposed Pacific cable continues. He added that he was not yet in a position to indicate the terms of the Government's amended offer.

The Alaskan Boundary Question.

LONDON, June 13.—The Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, Sir William St. John Brodrick, answering a question in the House of Commons to-day, said the United States and Great Britain had not arrived at an understanding regarding the Alaskan boundary.

Mr. Stockinger's New Appointment.

VIENNA, June 13.—F. Stockinger, the Austrain-Hungarian Consul at New York, has been appointed Deputy Consul General at London, and Director of the commercial department of the Austrian-Hungarian Embassy there.

Reported Offer for the Canaries.

LONDON, June 14.—The Congo Independent State, according to a dispatch from Brussels to The Daily Mail, has offered Spain 5,000,000 pesetas for the Canary Islands.

COL. PICQUART EXONERATED.

Chamber of Indictments Also Dismisses Charge Against Leblois.

PARIS, June 13.—The Chamber of Indictments to-day decided that there is no case against Lieut. Col. Picquart, charged with forgery in the Dreyfus case, or against Maitre Leblois, his counsel, against whom charges were also made in connection with the case.

The judgment of the court finally exonerates Picquart, who was released from prison on June 9, after being nearly a year in confinement. The court declares the charges against Picquart and Leblois are entirely incompatible with the judgment recently rendered by the Court of Cassation, and that therefore there is no case against them.

THE NEW DREYFUS TRIAL.

Major Carriero, the Prosecutor, Says It Will Probably Be Public.

PARIS, June 14.—Major Carriero, the Prosecutor in the new Dreyfus court-martial, who was interviewed yesterday, said he expected that the trial would begin soon and would be very searching.

He asserted his intention to summon M. Casimir-Perier, former President of the Republic; Gen. Mercier, the Minister of War at the time Dreyfus was condemned, and all the Ministers of War since, as well as Esterhazy.

The trial, he declared, would be "free, complete, loyal, and very probably public."

It is understood that orders have been issued to arrest the Duke of Orleans if he should arrive in France.

Duke of Orleans at Turin.

TURIN, June 13.—The Duke and Duchess of Orleans are at the Hotel de l'Europe here, and will remain in this city for some days.

VILLAGE DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Fifty-seven Families in Bay of Islands, Newfoundland, Destitute.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., June 13.—The village of Bay of Islands, a settlement on the western coast of Newfoundland, forming part of what is called the French Shore, was destroyed by forest fires yesterday. Sixty-nine houses were burned to the ground, and fifty-seven families rendered homeless.

The French and British warships on the coast are affording assistance to the destitute people until other steps can be taken to relieve them.

TO RETURN CHINESE WARSHIPS.

Reported that Japan Will Give Up the Vessels She Captured.

SEATTLE, Washington, June 13.—A well-authenticated report from Japan says that all the warships captured from China in the late war between the two countries are to be returned to the Chinese Government.

This is part of the policy decided on by Japan to protect her neighbor from the inroads of the powers. It is said that the only requirements is to be made is that China invest so many millions in new war vessels, to be built under Japanese direction.

ITALIAN ARRESTED AT NICE.

Gen. San Giuseppe Said to Have Been Drawing Fortification Plans.

PARIS, June 13.—An Italian General arrested at Nice is said to have been examining the fortifications on the frontier, and a number of plans of fortifications were found on him. He is said to own a villa on the French Riviera, and has been suspected and closely watched of late. He denied having been engaged in espionage and said the plans were merely those of a tourist and that they had no secret character.

ROME, June 13.—A semi-official note issued this evening says the Italian officer arrested at Nice is Gen. San Giuseppe. He commands the Cromona Brigade, in garrison at Placontia, and went to Nice on furlough.

DR. LAWSON TAIT DEAD.

Was One of the Foremost English Authorities on Abdominal Surgery.

LONDON, June 13.—Dr. Lawson Tait, one of the foremost authorities on abdominal surgery in England, died to-day in his fifty-fifth year.

The late Dr. Tait, who was born in Edinburgh May 1, 1845, devoted the greater part of his professional care to the diseases of women and to abdominal surgery, bringing into existence numerous new operations for diseases of the abdomen and perfecting and establishing many old ones. From 1867 to 1870 he was house surgeon to Wakefield Hospital, and in the year following was appointed surgeon to the Birmingham Hospital for Women. Birmingham had ever since been his home. From 1875 to 1885 he was a member of the Birmingham Town Council and co-operated actively in carrying through the municipal and sanitary improvements inaugurated in that city by Joseph Chamberlain. He published many books and articles.

Riots in India Becoming Serious.

BOMBAY, June 13.—The riots which broke out last week in the Tinnevelly District of the Madras Presidency between the Maravars and Kullars, on the one hand, and the Shamari, on the other, are assuming alarming proportions. They have already spread over an area of a hundred square miles. Several more large villages have been burned, almost under the eyes of the troops, who were summoned from Trichinopoly. The soldiers scarcely succeeded in saving the lives of the villagers. The risings and burnings continue.

LONG ISLAND ROAD ACCIDENT.

Blame for the Collision Placed on the Engineer of the Special.

General Superintendent Potter of the Long Island Railroad began an investigation yesterday into the cause of the collision at Goose Creek on the Rockaway Beach division late on Monday night, in which eighteen persons were injured. Superintendent Potter places the blame for the accident on Engineer Louis Schur of the special train, which ran into the rear end of a regular train.

The special was conveying a wedding party from Rockaway Beach to Long Island City. Superintendent Potter says Engineer Schur had orders to look out for the regular train ahead of him.

Of the eighteen persons injured in the accident, none was severely hurt. The trainmen who were injured were taken to St. John's Hospital, Long Island City. The injured among the passengers were able to go to their homes, after their wounds had been dressed by physicians sent down on the relief train.

AUGUSTIN DALY'S FUNERAL.

Services Will Be Held in St. Patrick's Cathedral on Monday.

Manager Richard Dorney and ex-Judge Daly are completing the arrangements for the funeral of Augustin Daly, which will take place next Monday morning at 9:30 A. M., at St. Patrick's Cathedral. Invitations have been extended to prominent citizens to act as pallbearers, some of whom are out of town. As soon as their replies have been received the names will be made public. Both Mr. Dorney and Father M. J. Lavelle, who have the distribution of the tickets of admission to the Cathedral, have been overwhelmed with applications. Indications are that it will be impossible to accommodate the crowd desirous of attending the services. The seating capacity of the church is about 2,400.

The offer of the Musical Mutual Protective Union to furnish a band that will accompany the body from Mr. Daly's home to the church has been favorably received. It will probably be accepted. The musical part of the services in the church will be elaborate. In addition to the choir the orchestra from Daly's Theatre, under the direction of Sebastian Hiller, will assist.

Philadelphia Team Wins at Polo.

PHILADELPHIA, June 13.—The Lakewood (N. J.) polo team was defeated today by the Philadelphia Country Club's second team at Devon, a suburb, by a score of 13 goals to 7¾ goals. Four periods of fifteen minutes each were played. The Philadelphia team gave the Lakewood team a handicap of 5 goals. The Lakewood team was composed of George J. Gould, Robert Collier, P. F. Collier, and H. L. Herbert. The Philadelphia team was made up of Nelson G. Warden, Carlton Zellin, Whinklesmith, and J. Frank McFadden. Warden was hurt during the play, and his place was taken by Lemuel G. Altemus.

THE TRANSVAAL SITUATION

Report that More Troops Are to be Sent to South Africa.

BOERS DISTRIBUTING ARMS

Mr. Chamberlain's Reply to the Uitlanders Says the Government Will Not Ignore Their Complaints.

LONDON, June 14.—The Daily Mail says this morning:

"The Cabinet Council yesterday (Tuesday) was unanimous that steady pressure should be exercised, and its policy backed up by an adequate increase of the British forces in South Africa."

The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The Cape Colony Cabinet has addressed a remonstrance to the Imperial Government arguing that it would be inadvisable to exert immediate pressure upon the Transvaal, and expressing a desire that Mr. Krüger be allowed time to reconsider the position. The Cabinet pleads that the Boers in Cape Colony would become intractible if extreme measures were taken."

In the House of Commons last evening Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, admitted, in reply to questions, that the Government had received information that the Transvaal Government was distributing arms and ammunition among the Boers in the British Colony of Natal and arming its own subjects against Great Britain.

In reply to a question by Henry Labouchère, Liberal member for Northampton, as to whether President Krüger's request for arbitration by other than foreign powers on all points of future difference had been refused by Sir Alfred Milner at the Bloemfontein conference, Mr. Chamberlain said the British High Commissioner for South Africa had been somewhat misreported. Sir Alfred had distinctly refused to arbitrate all questions, but had said there might be some susceptible of settlement in that way, though not by arbitration by a foreign power.

Mr. Chamberlain then said that since the Bloemfontein conference President Krüger had submitted a proposal contemplating that the President of the Arbitration Board should be a foreigner.

In reply to a question as to the delay attending the memorandum of Sir Alfred Milner until after its actual receipt by the English agents in the Transvaal, Mr. Chamberlain said this was due to a temporary break in the cable, and the fact that the memorandum had been intrusted to a news agency rather than sent as a preferred Government message, as was the case with the Transvaal message. When he heard of the delay, he said, he instructed Sir Alfred Milner to send in future all messages as "preferred."

A Blue Book issued last night contains the reply of Mr. Chamberlain to the petition of the Uitlanders to her Majesty's Government, which was mailed from the Cape on May 10. The Secretary of State for the Colonies freely admits that there are substantial grounds for the complaints embodied in the petition, which he proceeds to discuss at length, emphasizing those affecting the personal rights of the Uitlanders, which infringe the spirit, he says, if not the letter of the London convention. Great Britain, he continues, is not willing to depart from her attitude of reserve, but "cannot permanently ignore the arbitrary treatment of the Uitlanders and the indifference of the republic to her friendly representations."

Mr. Chamberlain points out a policy that would remove all pretext for intervention, and suggests another conference between Sir Alfred Milner and President Krüger, in which Sir Alfred would have a free hand. Mr. Chamberlain, however, lays stress upon the question of the franchise in the Transvaal, and instructs the British representative that, if his suggestions in this regard are not fairly received by the Boers, he need not urge any further discussion.

Mr. Chamberlain was absent from the House on Monday, and yesterday it was announced that he and his wife would start for Paris and Lausanne this week. It is quite unprecedented for Mr. Chamberlain to leave the country before the conclusion of a session. This, in conjunction with the talk of a disagreement in the Cabinet over the Transvaal, was taken to mean that Mr. Chamberlain had decided to leave office. Later, however, an authoritative denial was made of the report that he was going to the Continent.

SHIPWRECKED CREW RESCUED.

Schooner George A. Howes Capsized in a Gale Off Barnegat.

NORFOLK, Va., June 13.—The crew of the schooner George A. Howes, rescued by the schooner Jesse W. Starr, were brought to this city to-day. The schooner Howes, Capt. Beveridge, with a crew of six men, left Patchogue, L. I., last Thursday for Bogue Inlet, N. C., light, to load lumber. When off Barnegat she was struck by a squall and took in all her sails. Shortly afterward another heavy wind caught her by surprise and capsized her. The crew climbed over the side of the vessel and hung on until rescued. The last seen of the Howes she was drifting out to sea.

Capt. Beveridge and all of his men were taken aboard the Starr exhausted. The cook fainted when he was hauled over the rescuing schooner's rail. The survivors saved only the clothes they stood in, and several had removed their shoes that they might with more ease hold on to the slippery hull of the wreck. All the members of the crew live in Beaufort, N. C.

Norwegian Ship Saratoga Wrecked.

LONDON, June 13.—A cablegram has been received from Buenos Ayres stating that the Norwegian ship Saratoga, Capt. Bache, which sailed from Pensacola on March 16 for Puerto Belgrano, is ashore and a total wreck.

The Saratoga was built at East Boston, Mass., in 1874, and registered 1,362 tons. She was originally named Friederike. Her hailing port was Christiania, and she was owned by C. Zernichow.

Steamer Ashore Off the Isle of Man.

LIVERPOOL, June 13.—A large steamer, name unknown, ran ashore off Roe Point, Isle of Man, during a fog this morning. She has two black smokestacks.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Cooley—Harper.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The Rev. George Elliott Cooley, pastor of the Universalist Church at Rutland, Vt., and Miss Winifred Harper of Washington were married at the Shoreham Hotel to-day by the Rev. Edward G. Mason of New Jersey. The bridegroom is a graduate of St. Lawrence University, New York. The bride is a graduate of the Leland Stanford University and the daughter of Mrs. Ida Husted Harper, a prominent leader in women's movements. Guests were present from Minneapolis, Terre Haute, Hartford, New Haven, and other cities.

Harrison—Wardner.

WINDSOR, Vt., June 13.—Edward Harrison, a nephew of ex-President Harrison, was married to-day at St. Paul's Church to Miss Susie Wardner, a niece of William M. Evarts. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. E. H. Goddard. A large number of relatives and friends of the bride and bridegroom were present, but the ill-health of Mr. Evarts prevented him and Mrs. Evarts from attending.

Swan—Henry.

Charles Swan and Mrs. H. M. Henry were married last evening at the residence of the bride, 21 East Thirty-eighth Street. The improvised altar was decorated with white roses and green vines. Vases of pink and white roses also ornamented the room.

Sixty-ninth Regiment Election.

At an election held last night for Captain and First Lieutenant in Company E, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Capt. Peter Rafferty, who was recently detailed by Col. Duffy from the supernumerary list to the command of the company, and Lieut. Charles O'Keeffe, similarly detailed, were unanimously elected to fill the offices named. Col. Duffy received last night honorable discharges for Major Thomas F. Lynch of the First Battalion and Lieut. Edward P. Gilgar of Company K, both of whom resigned. First Lieut. John F. Bolger of Company E, who also resigned, received a certificate of retirement.

Advance order is required if you wish to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement, Henry Norman's cable letter from London, and other features.—Adv.

JANSEN'S PROJECTED THEATRE.

Plans for the Structure in Forty-second Street Have Been Filed.

The plans for the new music hall, which is to be built by a company headed by George E. Jansen, on the ground located on Forty-second Street, west of Hammerstein's Victoria, were filed yesterday with the Building Commissioner by John E. Kerby, the architect. The plans call for a three-story and basement brick building of steel construction, with a front finished in Moorish style, and adorned with grille and fret work of ornamental terra cotta and galvanized iron.

There will be a roof garden arched with steel and movable glass designed on the same principle as the roof garden on the New York.

The building will be 69 feet wide and 100 feet deep, which will allow for an auditorium 60 feet deep and 50 feet wide, with two balconies and a promenade foyer in the rear of the parquet. The interior of the house will be finished in Moorish style, with an abundance of fancy grille work in the decoration of the boxes, balconies, and proscenium.

Much attention has been given to the comfort of the public in the seating arrangement of the house. In the parquet there will be 800 seats, balcony 274, and gallery 230, and in the basement a billiard room and café will be fitted up.

The theatre will be known as The Orpheum, and its policy will be to present to the public two performances each day by the highest class vaudeville talent obtainable. Every effort will be made to have the theatre completed for occupancy in time for the opening of the regular Winter season.

Miss Louie Freear's Plans.

Miss Louie Freear, who retired from the cast of "The Man in the Moon" because of a misunderstanding with George W. Lederer, has decided to sail for England next Saturday. She will go direct to her home in the suburbs of London and rest. Early in September she will appear in a new play. She will play the leading rôle. Miss Freear said last night that she has had many flattering offers to remain in this country, but much preferred to go back to London. She thought it doubtful if she would return to this country within the next three years.

Pain's War Spectacle Postponed.

The postponement of Pain's naval and military spectacle from June 17 to June 24 is announced. The scene represents the destruction of Cervera's fleet off the Cuban coast. The battle of San Juan Hill, it is announced, will be represented later. More rehearsals were deemed necessary, and hence it was decided to put off the initial performance at Manhattan Beach for a week.

Bernhardt to Play at Stratford.

LONDON, June 13.—Mme. Sarah Bernhardt has arranged to play "Hamlet" on June 29 in the famous theatre at Stratford-on-Avon, the town where Shakespeare was born.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Col. John Jacob Astor, accompanied by some friends, occupied a box on the roof of Koster & Bial's last evening.

It has been decided that the present attraction at the Empire Theatre, "His Excellency the Governor," will not terminate its engagement next Saturday night as announced, but will continue for an indefinite period.

Jefferson De Angelis ends his engagement of "The Jolly Musketeer" at the Casino next Saturday night, following which the theatre will be closed several weeks for the final rehearsals of "Wild Oats," the new musical French farce adapted by Harry B. Smith.

Managers George W. Lederer and William A. Brady have arranged for an exhibition of the champion pugilist, James J. Jeffries, next Saturday and Sunday night on the Casino roof. Jeffries and his sparring partner, James Daly, will illustrate how the champion won his fight from Fitzsimmons.

William A. Faversham, who is suffering from a severe sore throat at his home, 246 West Fifty-second Street, was not improved yesterday. He contracted his illness in Chicago when the company was playing an engagement of "Romeo and Juliet." It is very doubtful if he will be well enough to play this week. The company appeared last night in Syracuse, with Orrin Johnson playing the part of Romeo.

When Miss Olga Nethersole left this city a passenger on the American Liner St. Paul last Wednesday she took with her a carrier pigeon, the property of James H. Devoe of West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, which arrived home yesterday. Miss Nethersole liberated the bird after being out two days, with the following message to her representative in this city:

Dear Mr. Jordan: Two days out and all well on board the American liner St. Paul.
Sappho will convey this message to America, with heartiest greetings.
OLGA NETHERSOLE.

THE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

Municipal Art Commission Approves the Design for Riverside Park.

The Municipal Art Commission yesterday approved of the design for the Soldiers and Sailors' Memorial Monument to be erected on the rocky eminence in Riverside Park known as Mount Tom. The monument is in the form of a circular temple, and is appropriately designated a Temple of Fame.

The architects are Charles W. and Arthur A. Stoughton and P. E. Duboy.

LOOKING FOR MARION CHAPMAN.

Brooklyn Child Taken Away from Its Mother by Her Father.

Mrs. Edwin J. Chapman of 606 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn, is trying to find her three-year-old daughter, Marion. The place where the child is located is known to her husband, who claims that the mother ill-treated her. Three weeks ago Sunday, Mrs. Chapman took her daughter to the residence of her sister-in-law, Miss Ida Chapman, on St. Mark's Avenue, and left her there. Mr. Chapman arranged with his sister to take the child into the country, which she did the following day.

Last year Miss Chapman spent the Summer at Fishkill Landing on the Hudson and Mrs. Chapman thinks that perhaps her daughter is there. Mr. Chapman goes to see the child every Sunday. He is a printer.

FISHKILL LANDING, June 13.—The police of this place are looking for Marion Chapman, three years old, of Brooklyn, who, the girl's mother says, has been hidden away. Mrs. Chapman appeared before Judge Rogers a few days ago and asked the aid of the authorities. She said she thinks her sister-in-law, Ida Chapman, has brought the child here. Her sister-in-law, she said, spent last Summer here, and had boarded with a Mrs. Dupell. There is no family at Fishkill Landing by that name, but the police are making inquiries.

COMING SALES OF PICTURES.

Dispenser of W. T. Evans's Collection Offers Good Promise.

Various rumors are current as to important collections of pictures which are to be dispersed next season, but the only sale of more than ordinary interest that has at present been decided on is that of the paintings by American artists belonging to William T. Evans. These, it is said, will be sold by auction at the galleries of the American Art Association, Broadway and Twenty-third Street, early in the Autumn.

Mr. Evans has long been known as a generous, if not extensive patron of native artists. His collection consists of about 200 pictures, hardly a third as many as that of Thomas B. Clarke, sold last season, but the standard of quality is remarkably high. There are several Innesses of large size, and in the painter's best manner, while Homer Martin, A. H. Wyant, D. W. Tryon, and Winslow Homer are all well represented. There are also examples by F. S. Church, R. A. Blakelock, G. Le F. Brush, Horatio Walker, Chase, Low, Bridgman, Coffin, Cox, Curran, Dewing, Eaton, Lathrop, Shirlaw, and Weir.

It is considered likely that the high prices realized at the sale of the Clarke collection may result in the offering of a much greater number of works by American painters at auction next season than ever before.

Golf Tourneys for Women.

Two tournaments by women will be held to-day, one on the Morris County golf links, where another series of games for the "short course" series will be played, and at the Richmond County Country Club of Staten Island. The Staten Island women will have an eighteen-hole handicap. On Friday the Baltusrol golf women will play for the de Bary cup. The open tournament of the Oakland Club will begin to-morrow, and on the same day the three-day event of the Alleghany Country Club will commence, and several of our local golfers will be represented in the interclub team competition.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

To-day again will be one of weddings. To-morrow Dr. Evans and Miss Hoe will be married at the West Presbyterian Church, to which there has been sent out a large number of cards.

***

Mrs. James P. Kernochan, who has nominally been at Newport for some weeks, left only Monday. Mrs. Townsend Burden and Miss Burden were in town yesterday, as were also Mrs. Charles Childs and Mrs. Stickney. Mrs. Fish will be back at the end of the week, and in ten days the Cornelius Vanderbilts will arrive. Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel and Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer have been in town and at the theatres.

***

There are many passengers booked on the outgoing foreign ships. On the St. Louis, sailing this morning, are Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Garrison, William H. Butler, Mrs. S. S. Chisholm, Mr. and Mrs. Horace H. Furness, Jr., Mrs. Leland Stanford of San Francisco, and Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Sharpless of Philadelphia.

***

The wedding this afternoon at Saratoga of Miss Potter, a niece of Bishop Potter, to Mr. George Smith will be quite an event in the Ballston set. Mr. Smith is a first cousin of the Countess of Stratford. His father was Andrew Smith, well known in New Orleans, where he resided a number of years.

***

The latest sailing list of the Teutonic, which leaves to-day, has a few important additional bookings. Among these are Mr. and Mrs. George S. Bowdoin, Lady Hemming, Mr. Montague Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Rudyard Kipling, the Rev. Donald Sage Mackay, Howland Pell, Dr. and Mrs. W. M. Polk, Mr. and Mrs. William Rhinelander, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Mr. and Mrs. Geraldyn Redmond, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Hammond, who have been passing some weeks with Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane; Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Graves, and Mr. and Mrs. Eliot Danforth.

***

The death of Mr. Juan Aparicio, an obituary of whom appeared in another column, will recall the days of the gayeties at the residence of his daughter, Mme. de Barrios, now the wife of M. de Roda, a Spanish grandee. Mme. de Barrios had always with her several of her sisters, and among the entertainments given at the residence on Fifth Avenue, now occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont, was a representation of "Faust" and a fancy dress ball. There were eleven children, and Mr. Aparicio left a comfortable income.

***

White Plains and the Sound have had a delightful Spring. Up at Knollwood it has been very gay. There have been dances and luncheons and golfing. Miss Eveline Burden has been one of the visitors. Mr. and Mrs. Thebaud and Mr. and Mrs. Tom Maitland have had house parties. Among others who are entertainers in the vicinity of Knollwood are Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Trenor L. Park, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., and Mrs. Fred Allen.

***

Mr. and Mrs Sidney Smith will remain a little while longer at Hempstead. Mr. and Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont are still there, and Mrs. and Mrs. Fred Gebhard have not yet closed their house. Mr. August Belmont is in the village of Hempstead itself, where he has lived for many years.

***

Mrs. Clement C. Moore, whose health is much better, will sail on the 20th of this month for this country. She is now in Paris. Mr. Moore preceded her a few weeks. They will pass the Summer, as usual, at Newport. Mr. and Mrs. James Hazen Beekman will also be at Newport this season.

***

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Helen Garretson and Mr. Charles V. V. Gunther. Mr. Gunther is the son of Mr. C. R. Gunther, and Miss Garretson the only daughter of Mrs. Eugene Garretson and the late Dr. Eugene Garretson. She was a debutante of last Winter.

***

Mr. and Mrs. William Rhinelander and Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, who sailed to-day, and whose departure has already been noticed, will pass their Summer at their castle on the Rhine. Mr. and Mrs. John Hammond will join Mr. Hammond's family, who are in Paris. They will remain abroad quite a period, returning some time during next Winter. Apartments have been arranged for them at the residence of Mrs. Hammond's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane.

***

Mrs. Clarence Mackay has closed her Hempstead house and has gone to Newport, where she is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Kemp. She will sail in July for Europe, and pass part of the Summer at the new shooting domain acquired by Mr. Mackay's mother in Scotland. Mrs. Mackay is now in London, and for the first time since the death of her elder son she has begun to go out in society. She has an opera box, and her jewels and gowns are said to be gorgeous. At present her sister, the Countess Telfener, is with her, but later she will have her daughter, the Princess Colonna, and her grandchildren.

***

The meeting of the Marylyand Society on Monday evening drew many Baltimore people together, and the Astoria and the Holland House were filled with visitors from the land of terrapin. Among the Southern people who have been recently in the city were Miss May Handy of Richmond, Col. and Mrs. Harry May of Baltimore, Mr. and Mrs. George Eastwick of New Orleans, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Whitney of the same place.

***

Miss Mary Dickey, who is to be married to Surrogate James M. Varnum to-day in Grace Church, at noon, will wear a gown of white satin trimmed with point lace. The yoke and sleeves will be entirely of the lace. The accompanying veil of the same material was worn by Miss Dickey's mother. The bride will carry a white Prayer Book. Miss Sophie Townsend and Miss Frances Dickey, the two young nieces of the bride, will be flower girls, and her only attendants. They will be in white muslin trimmed with lace, and worn with picture hats of russet straw, ornamented with tips and pink roses. Baskets of pink sweetpeas will be carried by them.

The decorations of the church and house will be confined to green foliage and white flowers. Only relatives and intimate friends have been invited to the buffet breakfast, which will be served after the ceremony at the home of the bride's brother, Charles D. Dickey, 11 East Thirty-fourth Street.

***

The marriage of Edward Colt Hulbert, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. N. E. Hulbert of 18 West Sixty-first Street, and Miss Helen Elizabeth Robinson will take place this evening at the home of the bride's father, F. M. Robinson, 101 West Seventy-eighth Street. The Rev. Dr. S. B. Rossiter will officiate. The bride will be gowned in white satin, ornamented with applique lace. Her tulle veil will be caught by a wreath of diamonds, the bridegroom's gift. Miss Hattie Robinson will be her sister's maid of honor. She will wear white crêpe de chine, trimmed with mousseline de soie. John E. Hern will act as best man. The house will be decorated with pink roses, carnations, and palms.

***

Dr. George Henry Martin and Miss Clara Aline Jewell, daughter of Mrs. Edward Blair Jewell, will be married this evening at the home of the bride, 41 West Eighty-fourth Street.

***

The wedding of Thomas Simpson Arnton and Miss Mary Josephine Keeler, daughter of Mrs. Robert H. Racey, will take place this afternoon at 4 o'clock in the Church of the Epiphany, at Lexington Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street. The bride will be given away by her stepfather, Robert H. Racey, who is also an uncle. The Rev. Dr. Hutchison, rector of the church, will perform the ceremony, which will be followed by a reception at the home of the bride's parents, 241 East Sixty-first Street. Miss Gertrude Racey will attend her stepsister as maid of honor. There will be no bridesmaids. John J. Arnton, brother of the bridegroom, will be best man, and the ushers selected are Walter Brown and Charles C. Arnton, another brother of the bridegroom.

The bride's gown will be of white satin trimmed with chiffon and sprays of orange blossoms. Her veil of tulle will be caught with the same flowers. She will carry a bouquet of valley lilies. The maid of honor will be costumed in light blue taffeta, ornamented with point d'esprit. Her hat will be of blue tulle, and her bouquet of pink sweet peas.

The decorations, by J. H. Small & Sons, will be summery in effect. The church altar, with its background of palms, will hold several vases of ascension lilies, and clusters of these snowy flowers will droop along the altar railing.

The newly married couple will receive their guests at the house standing under a canopy made of the dark, waxy galox leaves, brought from the forests of the South. Lilies will be mingled with this foliage, and the pretty effect will be increased by the finishing touch of wide white satin ribbon.

Pink and white will be the color scheme of the house, and peonies, daisies, sweet peas, and roses the flowers chosen to carry it out.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 13.—This evening Gordon McKay entertained about forty guests at dinner, after which a dance was enjoyed. The dance was given in honor of Miss Joujou Converse, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. George A. Converse. The table decorations were American Beauty roses, and the recently renovated ballroom was used for dancing for the first time since the changes were made. Mr. McKay was assisted in receiving his guests by Mrs. George A. Converse and Mrs. H. C. Taylor. Among those present, beside the junior officers of the warships, were Mrs. W. McCarty Little, Capt. and Mrs. C. D. Sigsbee, Mrs. Porter Kane, Mrs. Siegemeyer, Commander and Mrs. T. C. McLean, Dr. T. A. Kenefick, the Misses Taylor, Miss Malcom, Miss Dunne, Miss Pumpelly, Miss Warren, Miss Grant, Miss Stockton, Miss Schott, Miss McLean, Miss Church, Miss Lucas, Miss Willoughby, Miss Hunter, Miss Collins, Miss Sigsbee, Miss Mason, Miss Opitz, Capt. C. S. Train of the Massachusetts, Capt. F. E. Chadwick, and others.

Mr. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, son of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, and Mr. Roland King have been elected stockholders of the Newport Casino.

Mrs. Brockholst Cutting and her son, William Cutting, Jr., and Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay left for New York to-day. The former will shortly sail for Europe, and it is understood that Mr. and Mrs. Mackay will pass the season here.

J. S. Tooker is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hunnewell, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse of Boston arrived at Rhua House this evening for the season.

Mrs. W. W. Postlethwaite and Miss Postlethwaite of New York are the guests of John W. Ellis.

Mrs. Stillman arrived for the season tonight.

Rear Admiral Francis J. Higginson, United States Navy, who commanded the battleship Massachusetts during the war, arrived this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. W. Forbes Morgan, Mrs. J. F. Busk, Miss Busk, and Mr. and Mrs. Lanfear Norrie are registered at the Golf Club.

Amos B. Eno has sold his estate at the Mile Corner, known as Elmhurst, containing about four acres of land and a cottage, with other buildings, to Mrs. S. H. W. Carroll of Baltimore.

Mrs. King of New York has arrived at the Hoyt cottage for the Summer.

William Binney of Providence has arrived at his cottage.

Swamis Bhedananada of India is the guest of Dr. Stanton.

Dana Brayton and family of Fall River have arrived at Renfrew Park cottage for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Truman Beckwith of Providence have arrived at the Renfrew Park Cottage No. 12.

Commodore W. H. Hovey, New York Yacht Club, arrived to-day on his schooner yacht Fortuna.

The yacht Electra sailed for New York this afternoon, with Commodore Gerry

SIX RACES AT GRAVESEND

Prestidigitatrice Beaten Handily by The Rose.

MARIBERT WON THE HANOVER

Primrose Day, Central Trust, Greyfeld, and Premier Put Races to Their Credit.

Although there were two stakes on the card for decision at the Gravesend track yesterday, the sport was of the most commonplace character, with no event to set the blood a-tingling. In money value the Gazelle Stakes for three-year-old fillies was the most valuable. It was a run of a mile and an eighth, and had but five starters, the prize going to ex-Corporation Counsel Clark's filly, The Rose, an added starter, and an outsider in the betting at 7 to 1 at the close, though Mr. Clark and his friends backed her for a snug winning at an average of 10 to 1 for their money, in which investment some of the shrewdest of the players followed them.

Prestidigitatrice of the Morris Stable, with Littlefield in the saddle, was the favorite in speculation. Although the fillies were meeting at even weights, and Prestidigitatrice had the chance of a free run by getting the pole at the start, Littlefield kept her from running freely, as she tried hard to do, and choked all the run out of her, as is his frequent custom. So, of course, she was beaten. Maher allowed The Rose to raie along with the Morris filly until the head of the stretch was reached, when he gave her her head, and she romped home in good style, winning very handily from Bettie Gray, who had been in third place most of the journey. Littlefield pulled Prestidigitatrice up just before he reached the finish line, and so allowed Harmonica to get the third money. Lady Madge, who was the last to get away, showed a flash of speed on the backstretch, when she was for a short time in third position, but she quit to nothing at the end of the run, and was the last to finish.

Maribert made a runaway race of the other stake, the Hanover, a selling affair for two-year-olds at five furlongs. Prestige bolted at the first turn, and tried to go over the fence, something which his jockey just managed to prevent him from doing. Misericordia, who had been last for about half of the journey, came with a rush in the stretch and beat the much-fancied Kitchener for the second money. Premature, who had been prominent in the early stages of the race, quit to nothing in the last sixteenth, something that Prestidigitator also did, the latter's performance costing his owner, "Pittsburg Phil," a lot of money, as he had backed him well to win the prize.

A clever bit of riding by the lightweight jockey Odom on Primrose Day won the opening race for the Morris brothers by a head from Killashandra, the latter making all the running and opening up a big gap over the field before they got to the stretch. She tired badly at the end, it is true, but a less energetic jockey on Primrose Day would have allowed the daughter of Connemara to get the money at that.

Central Trust had an easy time winning the second race, a run of a mile and a sixteenth, for Candle Black did not apparently fancy the weight, and shut up like a jackknife in the stretch. Tragedian, too, ran a lifeless sort of race, but was good enough to get second money from Maxine. Unless Maxine, Tragedian, and Candle Black can improve greatly before Saturday they do not seem to have much of a chance for the Suburban, for which this race was in a measure a trial run for all three.

Greyfeld, at 10 to 1, crawled out of the maiden class in the fifth race, as Ineennamara cut it badly when the pinch came in the stretch, though she did last long enough to get the place money from Touraine. Favonious, who was an equal favorite for the race with Ineennamara, was of no account when it came to running, and finished in the bunch.

Ben Eder's jockey, Finnegan, had an attack of the sulks in the hurdle race, and would allow the old racer to have no part in the contest. Forget ran herself out in front of the field, and then Premier came on and won cleverly from Moslem, with Arquebus a close third. But for the performance of Ben Eder's jockey the race was a good one to look at, but like all jumping races, a dangerous thing to bet on—unless you know the jockeys.

Between the first two races W. H. Clark's colt Banastar, with full weight up, was worked a mile and a quarter for the Suburban. He covered the distance very cleverly in 2:08, some of the watches of the trainers who saw the work making it a fraction of a second faster.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For fillies two years old. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, to the winner, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third. Non-winners of $1,000 allowed 5 pounds; of $400, 8 pounds; maidens, 14 pounds. Five furlongs. Time—1:01¼.

1—Primrose Day, A. H. & D. H. Morris's ch. f., by St. Florian-Holiday, 105 pounds, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Odom)
2—Killashandra, F. C. O'Reilly's ch. f., 105, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1.....(McCue)
3—Prejudice, J. W. Catt's br. f., 105, 9 to 2.....(H. Martin)

Hathar, 106, 10 to 1. (N. Turner;) Belle of Orleans, 114, 7 to 1, (Clawson;) Miss Deda, 111, 12 to 1, (O'Connor;) Belle of Lexington, 106, 50 to 1, (Wilson;) Fleuron, 106, 15 to 1, (Maher;) Andrisa, 111, 6 to 1, (Bullman;) Gold Wing, 105, 50 to 1, (O'Leary,) and Decimal, 105, 100 to 1, (J. Slack,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a head; four lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. Purse, $800, added to a subscription of $10 each, or $5 if declared, to the winner, of which $125 to the second and $75 to the third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:48½.

1—Central Trust, J. E. McDonald's ch. c., 4 years, by Meddler-Money Box, 106 pounds, 13 to 5 and 4 to 5.....(McCue)
2—Tragedian, J. E. Seagram's ch. h., 5, 112, 10 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(R. Williams)
3—Maxine, A. J. Stemler & Co.'s b. m., 4, 110, 6 to 1.....(H. Martin)

Previous, 115, 7 to 2. (Odom;) Candle Black, 4, 118, 9 to 5, (Odom,) and Mazo, 3, 104, 50 to 1, (R. Lewis,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by three lengths; half a length between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Hanover Stakes, for two-year-olds; selling. Purse $1,000, added to a subscription of $50 each, $15 forfeit, of which $200 to the second and $100 to the third. Five furlongs. Time—1:01.

1—Maribert, C. Fleischmann's Sons' b. c., by Albert-Miss Mary, $1,000, 96 pounds, 10 to 5 and 6 to 5.....(Wilson)
2—Misericordia, A. H. and D. H. Morris's b. or br. f., by Cayuga-La Misere, 94, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Mitchell)
3—Kitchener, W. Beverly's blk. c., by Himyar-Lady Agnes, 97, 7 to 2.....(Odom)

Premature, 108, 8 to 1, (Bullman;) Shorehem, 97, 10 to 1, (O'Conner;) Prestidigitator, 103, 7 to 2 (H. Martin;) Mercer, 97, 6 to 1, (McCue,) and Prestige, 97, 100 to 1, (J. Slack,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a gallop by six lengths; a neck between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Gazelle Stakes, for fillies three years old. By subscription of $100 each, half forfeit, or $25 if declared by Jan. 1, 1899. The club to add an amount necessary to make the stakes $7,000, value to the race $5,000, of which $350 to the second, and $150 to third. Non-winners of $2,500 in 1899 allowed seven pounds. One mile and a furlong. Time—1:57⅘.

1—The Rose, W. H. Clark's b. f., by Miser-Monte Rosa, 114 pounds, 7 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Maher)
2—Bettie Gray, J. E. McDonald's b. f., by Fonso-Bettie Bealse, 114, 18 to 5 and 6 to 5.....(Taral)
3—Harmonica, Sydney Paget's b. f., by Hanover-Reclure, 114, 15 to 1.....(Clawson)

Prestidigitatrice, 114, 4 to 5, (Littlefield,) and Lady Madge, 114, 10 to 1, (Bullman,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by a length and a half; three lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds; selling. Purse, $800, added to a subscription of $10 each, to the winner, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third. Six furlongs. Time—1:15.

1—Greyfeld, G. J. Lang's ch. c., by Azra-Anadenn, $700, 103 pounds, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.. (McCue)
2—Inneennamara, Sydney Paget's b. f., 103, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Clawson)
3—Tourraine, C. Orr's ch. g., 98, 12 to 1.....(Absher)

Havelock, 109, 7 to 1, (Scherrer;) Favonius, 114, 9 to 2, (Littlefield;) Little Jess, 107, 10 to 1, (Spencer;) Ruxton, 108, 6 to 1, (Spencer;) Haytime, 103, 10 to 1, (Odom;) Ben Blue, 106, 15 to 1, (N. Turner;) Lioness, 108, 20 to 1, (Mitchell;) Galahad, 111, 12 to 1, (R. Williams;) James Tod, 101, 100 to 1, (Gisbourne;) Uam Var, 105, 20 to 1, (O'Leary;) Ellendale, 106, 12 to 1, (O'Connor,) and James M., 108, 50 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a head; a length between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Hurdle Handicap for four-year-olds and upward. Purse, $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, or $5 if declared, to the winner, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third. Two miles and a furlong, over eight flights of hurdles. Time—3:46.

1—Premier, J. McLaughlin's ch. h., 6 years, by Sir Modred-Premium, 134 pounds, 13 to 5 and even .....(Owens)
2—Moslem, Mr. Chamblet's b. g., 5, 147, 3 to 1 and even.....(Veitch)
3—Arquebus, T. J. Healey's b. g., 4, 134, 4 to 1..(Hogan)

Ben Eder, 6, 150, 7 to 2, (Finnigan,) and Forget, 6, 134, 7 to 1, (Cochrane,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by three lengths; two lengths between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for all ages. Six furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Kinnikinnick	126	Tamar	105
Swiftmas	119	Ben Hadad	106
Kingdon	117	Judge Tarvin	102
Gaze	115	Momentum	102
Primate	115	Hellabas	100
Flan d'Or	111	Danforth	97
Rhinelander	111	Imperator	95
Dr. Eichberg	108	Lady Exile	92
The Star of Bethlem	106	Fairy Dale	92

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a furlong.

Imp	126	Bon Ino	109
Warrenton	125	The Gardner	108
Intrusive	120	Pirate M	97
Maxine	112	Hardy C	93
Survivor	109		

THIRD RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; 10 pounds below the scale. Five and a half furlongs.

Advance Guard	112	Creeper	112
Sanitary	112	Pasig	112
Vesuvian	112	The Corinthian	112
Guiden	112	Goldane	112

FOURTH RACE.—The Myrtle Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile and a sixteenth.

Merry Prince	107	Maximo Gomez	93
Continental	108	Roysterer	89
Howard Mann	103	Aipen	88
Chantus	102	Diminutive	84
Handball	101		

Charentus and Roysterer, O. L. Richard's entry.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, which have run and not won at this meeting; special weights; allowances. Five furlongs.

Prince of Melbourne	115	Hansborough	105
Mark Cheek	115	Eileen Daly	105
The Corinthian	105		

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, which have run and not won at this meeting; selling. One mile and a sixteenth.

Dan Rice	108	Fenetta	96
Harry Crawford	106	Holden	95
Murillo	106	Ed Tiptan	94
Feat	105	Chivalrous	90
Varus	103		

Racing at Latonia.

CINCINNATI, June 13.—Racing results at Latonia:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Aureole, 104½ pounds, (J. Hill,) 7 to 2, won; Mizzoura, 106, (Everett,) 8 to 1, second; John Boone, 100, (Harshberger,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:16. Bertha Nell, Domesty, Semicolon, Little Land, Stanel, and Bookman also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Ida Ledford, 108 pounds, (Landry,) 9 to 2, won; Foneda, 100, H. Wilson,) 15 to 1, second; May Jane, 108, (J. Hill,) 3 to 5, third. Time—1:02. Oconee, Anthracite, Aurea, Bettie R., and Tigris also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile; selling. Fatherland, 91 pounds, (Silvers,) 5 to 1, won; Prosecutor, 105, (Everett,) 5 to 2, second; Doctor Withrow, 103, (Van Camp,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:43½. Richardson, Preliminary, Santelio, Vanessa, Infelice, Assassin, and King Elkwood also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap; mile and an eighth. Jolly Roger, 101 pounds, (Silvers,) 11 to 5, won; Samovar, 108, (J. Hill,) 3 to 1, second; Orimar, 112, (Everett,) 8 to 5, third. Time—1:55½. Friesland also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs; selling. John Yerkes, 113 pounds, (Crowhurst,) 7 to 2, won; Phallas, 105, (Everett,) 5 to 2, second; Ntttle Regent, 101, (H. Wilson,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:03. Decoy, Fairy Dell, Honest Run, Macon, Bahia, and Sweet Charity also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile; selling. Isabey, 114 pounds, (Everett,) 8 to 5, won; The Elector, 114, (Peterman,) 5 to 1, second; Billy House, 103, (Crowhurst,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:42½. Colonel Cluke, Freak, Rollins, Loyalty, and Albert Vale also ran.

ASCOT RACE MEETING OPENED.

Sloan Wins the Coventry Stakes and Loses the Ascot by a Neck.

LONDON, June 13.—The racing at Ascot opened to-day under brilliant auspices, although deprived of the semi-state procession of royalty, due to the fact that the Court was in mourning for Prince Alfred of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha and the Queen of Denmark. Among those present were the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Grand Duke Michael of Russia, the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, the Duke and Duchess of Portland, and the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire. In addition big crowds of society people and a large assemblage of the general public attended.

The Biennial Stakes resulted in a dead heat between the Duke of Westminster's brown colt Goblet and Lord Rosebery's brown colt Epsom Lad. "Tod" Sloan rode Lord William Beresford's bay gelding Yumboc, at odds of 3 to 1, but was unplaced.

The Trial Stakes were won by the Duke of Westminster's three-year-old chestnut colt Good Luck, by Royal Hampton-Farewell. Mr. P. Lorillard's four-year-old brown filly Chinook, ridden by "Tod" Sloan, was unplaced. The betting was 5 to 2 against Chinook.

Lord Rosebery's four-year-old chestnut colt Tom Cringle won the Ascot Stakes. Eleven horses ran, about two miles. Lord Farquhar's six-year-old bay horse Nouveau Riche, ridden by Sloan, was second, and Mr. Fairie's four-year-old bay colt Chubb finished third. The betting against Nouveau Riche was 16 to 1. Chubb led until fairly on the line for home, and then gave way to Nouveau Riche, who was challenged by Tom Cringle, the latter winning by a neck. Three lengths separated the second and third horses.

Sloan finished first for the Coventry Stakes on Lord William Beresford's chestnut gelding Democrat. Ten horses ran. The betting was 5 to 1 against Democrat.

The Prince of Wales Stakes were won by the Duke of Portland's three-year-old bay colt Manners, by St. Simon-Tact. Sloan rode Sir R. Waldie Griffiths's chestnut colt Kent in this race, but was unplaced. Seven horses ran, about one mile and five furlongs. The betting was 6 to 5 on Kent.

TO HOUSE SHAMROCK'S CREW.

Yacht Pilgrim Secured—The Trial Race in the Solent.

LONDON, June 13.—Charles Russell, the yachting representative of Sir Thomas Lipton, said to-day that the yacht Pilgrim had been secured for the purpose of housing the crew of the Shamrock. The Pilgrim will be anchored some distance down the bay of New York, and the crew of the cup challenger will not be allowed to land until after the races.

The work of sheathing the Shamrock was commenced on June 7.

The trial races between the Shamrock and the Prince of Wales's cutter Britannia will be held in the Solent from July 16 to 26, but they are not intended to do more than test the Shamrock's qualities in various points of sailing. Sir Thomas Lipton arrived at the island of Guernsey this morning on board his steam yacht Erin.

Yacht Yankee Has a Walkover.

MONTREAL, June 13.—The second race of the series for the special cup between the Yankee of the White Bear Club and the Dominion of the Royal St. Lawrence Club, was a walk-over for the Yankee, the Dominion breaking her mast in making the second buoy of the race. The wind early in the day was a ten-mile breeze, but gradually freshened to a blow. The yachts got away at 1:05, the Dominion slightly in the lead. She increased this lead to the first mark, and led down to the second mark, which she was about to make when her mast snapped off short. She was towed to Dorval, the Yankee continuing over the course alone.

Harvard Oarsmen at Redtop.

GALES FERRY, Conn., June 13.—Harvard's 'Varsity oarsmen are now quartered at "Redtop," and will to-morrow begin in earnest their practice on the Thames for their race with Yale. The men arrived here a little before 7 o'clock this evening. The freshmen are expected June 20.

SEEK TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Experts Play on the Grounds of the Orange (N. J.) Club.

The New Jersey State championship lawn tennis tournament was continued yesterday afternoon on the courts of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club. It was an off-day in the schedule, for only three matches in the singles were played, and the opening of the doubles was postponed until this afternoon.

The feature of the day was the semi-final between G. H. Miles and F. B. Alexander. The young Princetonian put up a surprisingly strong game, and Miles found it no easy task to beat him. Alexander won the second set by the cleverest kind of play, but Miles was too steady for him in the deciding set, and finally won his place in the finals.

The unfinished Paret-R. Miles match will be played over again this afternoon, and the doubles will be started.

Yesterday's scores:

Championship Singles, Second Round—J. Parmly Paret vs. Robert M. Miles, Jr., 6—3, 3—6, (unfinished;) Fred B. Alexander beat Irving Giffin, 6—4, 6—1.

Semi-Final Round—George H. Miles beat Fred B. Alexander, 6—4, 3—6, 6—3.

Advance order is required if you wish to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement, Henry Norman's cable letter from London, and other features.—Ad.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Win from the Boston Team at the Polo Grounds.

LONG'S BAD THROW THE CAUSE

Bostons' Short Stop Allowed Two Runs to be Scored—Brooklyns Win and Lose.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	37	12	.755
Boston	33	15	.681
Philadelphia	28	19	.596
Chicago	28	20	.583
Baltimore	27	20	.574
St. Louis	27	20	.574
Cincinnati	23	23	.500
New York	22	26	.458
Pittsburg	20	26	.435
Washington	17	32	.347
Louisville	14	33	.298
Cleveland	8	37	.178

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 6; Boston, 4.
Baltimore, 10; Brooklyn, 3 (first game).
Brooklyn, 6; Baltimore, 5, (second game.)
Philadelphia, 11; Washington, 10 (first game).
Philadelphia, 2; Washington, 0 (second game).
Pittsburg, 10; Cleveland, 6.

Games To-day.

Boston in New York.
Washington in Baltimore.
Pittsburg in Cleveland.
St. Louis in Louisville.
Cincinnati in Chicago.

The Bostons went down before the New Yorks at the Polo Grounds yesterday, to the delight of the 2,500 "rooters" present. Herman Long, the Bostons' shortstop, was responsible for the victory of the home team. He made a wild throw that gave the New Yorks their two runs in the seventh inning and ended the Bostons' chance of winning the game. Neither club had out its full team, which partly accounts for a majority of the errors.

Lewis, the Boston pitcher, allowed six hits, and at several stages of the game the locals landed squarely on the ball, but a fielder managed to get in the way. Seymour did good work. He was steady, giving only two bases on balls. He was ably supported by the team. Hartman made two errors, but offset them by effective work at other times.

Gleason, Doyle, and O'Brien did splendid work. The last named made a fine catch of Stafford's hit, running into the alley between the two stands in left field to get the ball. Doyle did some good batting, and scored two runs by excellent base-running. Tiernan was also very much in the game. He made a throw to the plate in the third that cut off a run and completed a double play.

The Bostons got a brace of runs in the first. Stahl got a base on balls, reached third on Tenney's hit, and scored when Long forced Tenney at second. Hits by Collins and Duffy enabled Long to score.

In the locals' second inning Gleason led off with a hard drive to right, which Stahl stopped with one hand, depriving Gleason of a sure home run. Two bases were the best Gleason could get. A wild throw to second by Lewis gave him a chance to reach third, and he scored on O'Brien's long fly to Stafford.

The Bostons again took the lead in the fifth, scoring two runs on Stahl's single, Tenney's double, Long's drive to Tiernan, and Hartman's error. In the New Yorks' eighth inning, after Warner was out, Hartman hit safely, but was forced at second by Seymour. Tiernan made an infield hit, Seymour reaching second. The latter took a big lead off second, and the pitcher threw down to catch Seymour. When the ball was thrown, Seymour started for third, and Long, who took the throw, sent the ball to Collins to catch the runner. The ball sailed about two yards over Collins's head and rolled back of the stand. Seymour and Tiernan scored long before the ball was recovered. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Tiernan, rf	1	1	1	2	0	0	0
Wilson, ss	0	0	4	4	1		
V'H'itrn, cf	1	0	1	0	0		
Doyle, 1b	2	2	5	0	1		
Gleason, 2b	1	1	1	5	0		
O'Brien, l	0	0	1	0	0		
Warner, c	0	0	8	2	0		
H'rtm'n, 3b	0	2	4	2	2		
Seymour, p	1	0	0	1	0		
Total	6	6	27	15	4		

BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Stahl, rf	2	2	1	0	0		
Tenney, 1b	1	2	7	3	0		
Long, ss	1	0	0	3	1		
Collins, 3b	0	1	2	2	0		
Duffy, lf	0	1	1	0	0		
Hickm'n, 3b	0	0	1	0	0		
Stafford, 2b	0	1	1	1	1		
Bergen, c	0	0	2	2	1		
Lewis, p	0	0	2	2	1		
Total	4	8	24	13	4		

New York	0	1	0	1	0	2	2	0	.	—6
Boston	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—4

Stolen bases—Duffy, Collins, Hickman, Doyle, Van Haltren, Bergen, Tenney. Two-base hits—Gleason, Tenney. Double plays—Long, (unassisted;) Tiernan and Warner. First base on balls—Off Seymour, 2; off Lewis, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Wilson. Struck out—By Seymour, 5; by Lewis, 2. Balk—Seymour. Left on bases—New York, 2; Boston, 7. First base by errors—New York, 2; Boston, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Lynch and Connolly. Attendance, 2,500.

BROOKLYNS WIN AND LOSE.

The Baltimores Found McJames's Pitching Easy in First Game.

BALTIMORE, June 13.—Baltimore and Brooklyn played a double-header to-day and broke even. Six singles, a two-base hit, two bases on balls, and three errors in the seventh inning of the opening game gave the Baltimores eight runs and a victory.

Hughes was the steadier in the second game. Four singles and a triple gave Baltimore what seemed a winning lead in the third inning, but Kitson was an easy mark, and fielding errors behind him turned the tide of victory. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

BALTIMORE.	R	BH	PO	A	E
McGraw, 3b	2	3	1	5	0
Holmes, lf	1	0	3	2	0
Brodie, cf	1	1	1	0	0
Sheckard, rf	1	2	1	0	0
Keister, ss	1	2	1	3	0
LaCh'ce, 1b	2	2	15	2	0
O'Brien, 2b	1	2	1	3	1
McGinn'y, p	1	0	1	2	0
Total	10	16	27	17	0

BROOKLYN.	R	BH	PO	A	E
Casey, 3b	0	0	0	3	1
Keeler, rf	1	2	2	0	0
Hard'n, cf	0	0	2	0	0
Kelley, lf	0	1	4	1	0
Dahlen, ss	0	0	1	4	0
Jones, cf,rf	0	0	0	0	0
McGann, 1b	0	2	12	1	1
Daly, 2b	0	0	2	1	1
Farrell, c	1	0	7	1	0
McJames, p	1	1	1	3	0
Total	3	6	24	15	3

Baltimore	0	2	0	0	0	0	8	0	.	—10
Brooklyn	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	—3

Stolen bases—McGraw, (2,) Holmes, McGann, Sheckard, and Keister. Two-base hits—McGann, Robinson, Kelley, and Brodie. Sacrifice hits—Keeler, O'Brien, Casey, and Daly. Double plays—Kelley and Farrell; McGraw and La Chance; McGann, Casey, and Dahlen. First base on balls—Off McGinnity, 3; off McJames, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Kelley and McGann. Struck out—By McGinnity, 2. Wild pitch—McJames. Left on bases—Baltimore, 8; Brooklyn, 6.

SECOND GAME.

BALTIMORE.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
McGraw, 3b	1	2	2	4	0		
Holmes, lf	1	1	3	1	0		
Brodie, cf	1	1	1	0	0		
Sheckard, rf	1	1	7	1	1		
Keister, ss	1	2	1	1	0		
LaCh'ce, 1b	0	2	9	0	0		
O'Brien, 2b	0	0	3	1	0		
Robinson, c	0	2	1	2	0		
Kitson, p	0	0	0	2	0		
Crisham, c	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	5	11	27	11	1		

BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Casey, 3b	1	0	2	0	0		
Anderson, cf	1	2	0	0	0		
Keeler, lf	0	3	0	0	0		
Dahlen, ss	0	1	6	2	0		
Jones, rf	1	1	2	0	0		
McGann, 1b	1	1	8	1	1		
Daly, 2b	2	2	1	4	0		
Grim, c	0	0	8	1	1		
Hughes, p	0	0	1	2	1		
Total	6	12	27	12	3		

Baltimore	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	—5
Brooklyn	0	2	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	—6

Stolen bases—McGraw, 2; Sheckard, Casey, La Chance, Kelley, and Kitson. Three-base hits—Keister, Anderson, and Sheckard. Sacrifice hits—McGann and Hughes. Double play—Sheckard, Robinson, and McGraw. First base on balls—Off Kitson, 2; off Hughes, 4. Struck out—By Hughes, 3. Passed ball—Grim. Wild pitch—Kitson. Left on bases—Baltimore, 7; Brooklyn, 7. Umpires—Messrs. Burns and Smith. Attendance, 5,208.

Philadelphias Win Two Games.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The Philadelphias won two games from the Washingtons to-day. Weyhing's ineffective pitching lost the first game for the Washingtons. In the second, Piatt, the visitors' pitcher, was invincible. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Washington	0	0	1	4	0	4	0	1	0	—10
Philadelphia	0	2	3	0	0	4	0	2	.	—11

Base hits—Washington, 15; Philadelphia, 12. Errors—Washington, 3; Philadelphia, 2. Batteries—Philadelphia, Donahue, Berhardt, and McFarland; Washington, Weyhing, Dineen, and McGuire.

SECOND GAME.

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	.	—2

Base hits—Washington, 3; Philadelphia, 8. Errors—Washington, 2; Philadelphia, 2. Batteries—Washington, Mercer and Butler; Philadelphia, Piatt and Douglass. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and McGarr. Attendance, $4,000.

Pittsburg, 10; Cleveland, 6.

CLEVELAND, June 13.—The Clevelands went down to-day before the Pittsburg team. Their errors contributed largely to the result. Score:

Cleveland	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	—	6
Pittsburg	5	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	—10

Base hits—Cleveland, 14; Pittsburg, 15. Errors—Cleveland, 7. Batteries—Cleveland, Knepper and Shrecongost; Pittsburg, Rhines and Bowerman. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney.

Sun Beats The Tribune.

The game played yesterday in the Morning Newspaper Baseball League at Prospect Park resulted in an easy victory for The Sun team. Score:

Sun	3	6	5	1	8	0	—	23		
Tribune	3	1	1	0	3	5	—	13		

Yale and Princeton Meet Saturday.

Yale and Princeton will play the deciding baseball game of their championship series at the Polo Grounds on Saturday. The game will begin at 3 o'clock.

Other Games.

At Hartford—Hartford, 4; Providence, 3.
At Paterson—Paterson, 5; Richmond, 3.
At Springfield—Worcester, 10; Springfield, 4.
At Rochester—Syracuse, 2; Rochester, 1.
At Newark—Allentown, 8; Newark, 2.
At Toronto—Toronto, 11; Montreal, 4.

FITZSIMMONS IN WALL STREET.

The Crowd That Followed the Pugilist Bothered the Brokers.

"Bob" Fitzsimmons, the pugilist, was voted a nuisance by the busy men of Wall Street yesterday. Shortly after 1 o'clock Fitzsimmons, who was accompanied by Martin Julian, shambled into Broad Street from Wall Street with a couple of hundred idlers and messenger boys trailing after him. The following was noisy and demonstrative, some men acclaiming the fallen king of the "ring," and some jeering at him. The procession pierced the throng of curb brokers opposite the Mills Building, recruited half a hundred boys and men in half a minute, turned into Exchange Place, and when it reached the Lord's Court Building, where Fitzsimmons had to make a business call, it was tumultuous and as ungovernable as the burst of a log jam.

Fitzsimmons and his manager were saved from the crowd by getting into an elevator car, but the swarm of humanity that invaded the building compelled the sending to the Old Slip Station House for policemen to clear it.

When the pugilist and his companion left the building at the Exchange Place entrance, they had, it was afterward learned, a project to go to the Stock Exchange gallery and "show up" to the brokers. But at Broad Street they looked over the army of 4,000 that surrounded and followed them and halted. At that instant a cabby left his stand shouting and brandishing his whip, and in a moment had his vehicle abreast of the cause of the disturbance.

Fitzsimmons appeared to grasp the idea, and entering the cab with Julian, was whisked off toward Nassau Street. A Wall Street bulletin chronicled the visit as follows:

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR FITZ.

Several thousand people have been escorting Fitzsimmons about the Street during the last half hour. It is rumored that he has been engaged by the bears to hammer the market. If true, it would seem to have been wiser to have employed Jeffries.

Boxing men were much in evidence in Lower Broadway yesterday, among the élite being Corbett, McCoy, and Jeffries.

THE JEFFRIES-SHARKEY MATCH.

It Is Probable that Articles Will Be Signed Shortly.

"Jim" Jeffries is being pursued by ambitious pugilists and by theatrical managers. The conqueror of Fitzsimmons is being deluged with challenges.

Thomas Sharkey, the sailor, who defeated "Jim" Corbett at the Lenox Athletic Club last Winter, is anxious to fight the big Californian and arrangements for their meeting practically have been arranged.

The signing of articles hinges now only on one point—the size of the ring in which the battle is to take place. William A. Brady, the manager for Jeffries, insists on an eighteen-foot arena, while Sharkey's manager, Tom O'Rourke, says that championship battles must necessarily be fought in a twenty-four foot ring, under the Marquis of Queensberry rules. An agreement probably will be arrived at in a day or two, and articles signed.

Both men are satisfied to box in New York or in any place before the club offering the largest purse, and the suggestion that the battle take place in September is satisfactory to both.

After Sharkey Fitzsimmons will probably get another trial at Jeffries, for his manager, Martin Julian, has announced that he will challenge Jeffries to another battle within the next ten days. Neither Julian nor Fitzsimmons has any excuse for the latter's defeat, and Fitzsimmons intended to retire from the ring. Julian, however, persuaded him to promise to challenge again.

These two challenges are taken seriously by the followers of the ring, but the semi-challenge of George Considine, on behalf of "Jim" Corbett, is looked upon as an advertising scheme.

CHESS MASTERS' TOURNAMENT.

Pillsbury Loses to Blackburne and Janowski to Mason.

LONDON, June 13.—For the pairing of the eleventh round of the international chess masters' tournament, at St. Stephen's Hall, Westminster, the eleventh round of the Berger system was adopted. The players therefore met each other in the following manner:

Lasker vs. Maroczy, Blackburne vs. Pillsbury, Mason vs. Janowski, Tschigorin vs. Showalter, Tinsley vs. Schlechter, Bird vs. Cohn, and Steinitz vs. Lee.

The first adjournment was made at 4:30, when Lasker and Maroczy had drawn, Tschigorin had beaten Showalter, Tinsley had gone down before Schlechter, Bird had lost to Cohn, Steinitz and Lee had drawn.

At the evening session Blackburne and Mason beat Pillsbury and Janowski, respectively.

The scores up to date are:

	W.	L.
Bird	2½	8½
Blackburne	5	5

PUERTO RICO'S AMBITION

Desires to Become a Factor in Its Own Government.

FREE TRADE IS THE CRY

With This, Open Schools, and Liberal Government the Island Would Be a Most Valuable Possession.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, June 8.—An exodus has set in from Puerto Rico. The reduction of the military forces and their return to the United States have brought about a decided change in many Puerto Rican towns. What the agricultural classes lost by the recent depression in their products was partially regained by the merchants, who sold liberally to the army and the soldiers. Never under Spanish rule had the merchants of the smaller towns seen so much money in circulation over their counters as on the American soldiers' pay day. This trade has been recently lost altogether to Arecibo, Yauco, Bayamen, Coamo, and Rio Piedras, while at San Juan, Ponce, and Mayaguez it is greatly diminished by the reduction of the garrison at the latter places.

The many Americans who followed the flag in search of golden opportunities and easy fortunes have all returned to the United States, and those only remain who have solidly established themselves in business or have an assured enterprise in view. So far as appearances are concerned, Puerto Rico is to-day about as it was before the war.

Conditions have not been favorable to the location of American enterprises, nor will they be until free trade is allowed between the island and the States. These conditions affect the Puerto Ricans and Americans alike. Both elements are in the most absolute harmony in their desire for a change.

One can scarcely calculate the enormous advantages which Puerto Rico would possess if it enjoyed a free market in the United States for its products. Yet to-day this most beautiful of tropic islands is practically a fallow field, awaiting the simple action which will stimulate its production into golden plenty. Not less ready than their fertile fields for cultivation are the people of Puerto Rico receptive to the inspirations of their new citizenship. The men of business, the planters, and the intelligent workmen are yearning to co-operate with their new Governors and Government to secure the advantages which they are convinced can be given them and their children by the great Republic. Every ship that has left their shores for the United States since the occupation has taken their business men in search of commercial connections in the markets of the new metropolis, and their children go to learn the lessons of their new citizenship in American schools.

The people, as a rule, are thoroughly convinced of the honesty and justice of their new Governors and have confidence in them. Since the Americans came to Puerto Rico, taxation has been reduced and much done by the military government to remove harsh and offensive laws whose object seemed to be to enrich the few and impoverish the many.

Just before Gen. Henry's retirement he was importuned by the people of Ponce to give them relief from the taxes sought to be collected by the City Council. The General appointed a commission of leading men to investigate the matter, and they reported that the municipality was attempting to collect a tax of 29 1-3 per cent. of the net income on taxable property within the city limits. So many unnecessary items of expenditure, included in the budget of expenses, were objected to by the commission that the Council voluntarily reduced the rate to 12 per cent. This, in addition to the 6 per cent. collected for similar purposes, must still be a heavy burden upon the people. The new tax law devised by Dr. Call, the Secretary of Finance, and approved by Gen. Henry, which will take effect July 1, is hoped to afford great relief.

Vast sums of the Custom House revenue are being spent in the building of roads. This has been a necessary measure for the prevention of poverty and crime. The sentiment, however, among Americans who have passed over the new roads is that, with few exceptions, the work is being badly done, for want of knowledge of a scientific method of road building. The members of the Insular Commission first called attention to this defect, but their warning has had no effect upon the Department of Public Works, which has charge of the work. It is to be regretted that this department has been made the object of general criticism. Americans complain bitterly of the administration of this office, now under the old Spanish system, which absolutely prevents the introduction of American capital into the island.

Not long since a well-known American lawyer in San Juan read in a local evening paper a notice from the Department of Public Works that a commission would meet the following day to pass upon a water right in which he was financially interested. As this concession had already been granted by both the Insular and Military Government to a native client of the lawyer, who was at that time in Washington presenting his documents for approval to the War Department, the lawyer filed a protest with Gen. Davis, asking that at least sufficient time be granted to appear before the commission. It would require two or three days to secure copies of the documents needed. The protest was referred by Gen. Davis to the Chief of Public Works, an old man who had been placed in charge by Gen. Henry. A subordinate in the department, being interested in the defeat of the prior concession, induced the old chief to believe that the American lawyer had no right to look after his interests, even though he was part owner in the concession. He therefore permitted the subordinate to write an indorsement reporting to Gen. Davis that the lawyer's action was an "interference" which would not be tolerated by the Spanish law "now in force in Puerto Rico."

The incident created such feelings of mingled alarm and disgust among the Americans who have interests pending in the department, that they have joined in a strong appeal to Gen. Davis to set aside such an unsound and un-American ruling.

While the Public Works Department has received much criticism from the Americans, the new Department of Education has received the universal condemnation from the Puerto Ricans. Every single member of the institute, the highest educational body in the island, has signed a most vigorous and eloquent protest against the adoption of the new school laws. They complain of the suppression of the institute, of the failure to provide for high schools as a university, of the incompatibility of the new system with the conditions in Puerto Rico, and, above all, of the enormous expense necessary to establish a system which, while it suppresses the only intelligent body of teachers able to carry out a plan of education, adds to the number of high salaried officials in a so-called "Bureau of Education."

In the Department of Justice there is a recognized necessity for the establishment of an American court. One need not make charges against the native courts to prove the necessity of American tribunals. The latter are needed because of the difference in language, laws, and habits of Americans and Puerto Ricans. The leading Puerto Ricans are the strongest advocates of the new courts.

The fiscal year of the island begins July 1. Under the watchful eye of the Military Governor the budget of estimated receipts and expenditures is now being made out. That he will dispense with some of the present offices known as Insular Secretaries, and which formerly constituted the Insular Cabinet, is certain, but just the ones he will abolish and which he will modify is not yet known, but no matter how radical the changes the Government can count on the loyal co-operation of the best elements in Puerto Rico. Of course they expect some local self-government and desire a voice in the organization of a permanent system of government. Thoughtful, observant men, who have been to Puerto Rico, will admit that the government of the island may be safely intrusted to the people, who are not professional politicians.

A new party has been established—the Republican Party of Puerto Rico. With a party of such sound Americanism and with the able men who may be found in the Liberal Party, the party of Munoz Rivera, there can be absolutely no doubt of the fitness of Puerto Rico for a territorial government, which will allow them at least the same measure of political freedom as did the autonomy granted them by Spain.

There are some newspapers in Puerto Rico that would be a credit to any State in the Union. Such a paper is the Correspondencia of San Juan, the leading paper in the island. Its independent spirit, freedom from party affiliations, its dignified policy, and its thoroughly American sentiment make it a strong power in support of the military government.

In reviewing the events of the past six months, one of the most notable improvements has been made in the postal service under the vigorous and efficient management of Director General of Posts W. H. Elliott. He has improved the mail service to a satisfactory degree.

With all the good that has been done and is now being wrought, Puerto Rico will not respond to the beneficent rule of the United States or satisfy the ambitions of its million people until free trade is had with the Union. With free trade, free schools, and a free press, Puerto Rico will not only be an Arcadia to its inhabitants, but an Eldorado to the mother country.

Puerto Rican Railway Plans.

Among the passengers on the steamship Philadelphia, which arrived yesterday from Puerto Rico, were A. E. Cooper, representative in Puerto Rico of Messrs. Paulding & Co., railway contractors, of London, and F. H. Dexter, American counsel in Puerto Rico for the Puerto Rico Railway Company. These gentlemen will meet here by appointment Baron Emile Erlanger of the banking house of Erlanger & Co., London and Paris, and M. le Brun, Director General in Paris of the Puerto Rican Railroad Company. Mr. Cooper, in discussing the building of the proposed road, said that the people of Puerto Rico wanted it and that the insular and military governments recommended at Washington that the company be allowed to complete the system.

MORE CUBAN TROOPS PAID.

A Number Broke Into a Storehouse in Order to Have Arms to Give Up.

GUANAJAY, Pinar del Rio, Cuba, June 13.—Lieut. Col. William H. Bisbee arrived here this morning and began paying the Cuban troops, many of whom were waiting. They received their shares of the American gratuity with enthusiasm, seeming to be very grateful for an opportunity to return to their homes with funds enough to meet their immediate necessities.

Col. Bisbee strictly enforces his rule to make no payments except to applicants who bring arms or certificates that they have delivered arms to the local authorities. Thus far 471 weapons have been delivered to the Mayor of Guanajay. Here, as elsewhere, many applicants have appeared with arms whose names do not show in the list; and also applicants who have undoubtedly seen service but do not come within Col. Bisbee's rule. Among the latter there is considerable discontent. They say they will send a commission to Gen. Maximo Gomez to ask his assistance in establishing their rights as veterans.

Last night a large party, knowing that a quantity of arms was stored at Callao, decided to secure these weapons, in order to enable them to collect their shares to-day.

The policemen guarding the storehouse were attacked by the men, but say they retained their position until their ammunition was exhausted, when the Cubans, armed with sticks, compelled them to submit, and then helped themselves to the arms. General opinion here is that the police really connived in the affair.

GEN. WOOD ON CUBA.

Work of Establishing the Beginnings of Civil Government.

Brig. Gen. Leonard Wood has written for the forthcoming issue of The Independent a paper on "The Establishment of the Civil Government in the Province of Santiago." Gen. Wood says:

"Whatever work has been done here has been founded upon the belief that no liberal form of government can exist except among an intelligent, well-educated people; that such government must be based upon a profound respect for the civil rather than the military law, and that its main reliance must be upon the natural industries of the country, avoiding, to the greatest possible extent, the old Spanish system of officialism combined with militarism. In each little town one found a great many officials doing very little, no schoolhouses, no sanitary regulations—in fact, nothing indicative of a high degree of civilization. It was a pedantic humbug from top to bottom."

Of his method of filling offices, Gen. Wood writes:

"Men were appointed to office solely for their fitness for the position, and their selection was never made arbitrarily, but always upon the recommendation of the best citizens."

In closing, Gen. Wood says:

"A people still hungry, living in ruined towns, devoid of hospitals, school buildings, and systems of water supply, with an interior country desolated by the war, untraversed by roads, in fact thrown back into an almost primeval condition, are not in condition to have suddenly inflicted upon them the enormous expense and unnecessary burden of supporting the officials and offices of a completely developed and progressive country.

"All these things will come in time, but if they are rushed upon a people thoroughly unaccustomed to handling themselves and to controlling their own affairs the most disastrous results are sure to follow. We must thoroughly build the foundation. A military supervision must necessarily exist for some time."

CUBAN DEBT PAYMENT ORDERED

Delegation Visits Mr. McKinley to Try to Secure a Modification.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The President was visited to-day by a delegation of prominent Cubans, representing the business and property interests of Havana, Matanzas, Cardenas, Cienfuegos, and other cities, who are here to urge modifications in the decrees extending the time for paying debts in Cuba. They were accompanied by Acting Secretary Mieklejohn, with whom the proposed modifications had been discussed in detail.

The President assured the delegation of his desire not to have the business of the island complicated or embarrassed by the machinery of administration. The committee were well pleased with the result of their visit. The conference lasted over an hour, and was devoted in the main to a showing of what the delegation regarded as the hardships of the recent decrees. The first decree was issued April 24 last, and granted an extension of debts until May 1, 1901, in cases where the debts were incurred prior to the beginning of the present year.

Later this was modified, with a view of giving proper relief and protection to all interests concerned. The delegation appearing to-day maintains that the decree in its modified form is still a source of confusion and embarrassment to the substantial vested interests of the island. They seek to show that the stability of investments is essential to continued prosperity, and that no step should be taken which is productive of embarrassment in collection, or which jeopardizes the securitiy of accounts.

Gen. Wood Starts Home To-day.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 13.—Gen. Leonard Wood, Military Governor of the Province of Santiago, and the members of his family will leave to-morrow for Boston, New York, and Washington. The Admiral Dewey of the Boston Fruit Company's Line, from Jamaica, will stop off El Morro to embark the party. Gen. Wood expects to return here in about three weeks.

The City Council, at a special meeting to-day, changed the name of the principal residential street to "Wood," in compliment to the Military Governor.

GALE BUFFETS CRUISER NEWARK

Vessel Is Driven into Port and Has a Narrow Escape.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13.—The following cablegram has been received at the Navy Department from the Commander of the Newark:

Castro, Chile, June 12.

Secretary Navy, Washington:

The Newark arrived at Guacanek Island in want of coal. Am making arrangements for a supply to be sent from Ancud, Chile. Expect to sail within a few days.

GOODRICH.

Guacanek Island is on the north side of Guaiticas Grande, one of a group of islands on the west coast of Patagonia in latitude 43 degrees 50 minutes south, longitude 174 west, and is about 300 miles north of the Straits of Magellan. The State Department has also received a report on the same subject from United States Minister Wilson at Santiago de Chile. He informs the department that the Newark was driven by a terrific gale into Port Low, Guaiticas Island, latitude 42 degrees 45 minutes, with her coal supply exhausted, but it is believed that both vessel and crew are perfectly safe and no damage was done. The Chilean Government has just dispatched relief ships with coal and supplies. There is no telegraphic communication with the island.

It is evident to officials here that the Newark had a narrow escape. Had she been driven southward past the entrance to the Straits by the storm, with her lack of coal she might have been forced clear into the antarctic regions. This experience of the Newark has served to call attention again to the great risk assumed in depriving war vessels of all sail power. The immediate effect of the Newark's experience may be to cause the final abandonment of the original plan to send her from Valparaiso straight across the Pacific to Apia, Samoa, and it is probable that if she is sent at all she will not go direct from Valparaiso, but will find some mainland point on the west side of the continent much nearer Apia.

Court-Martial for Navy Paymaster.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The Secretary of the Navy has appointed and ordered a general court-martial to convene at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., on the 21st inst. for the trial of Paymaster Willis B. Wilcox, attached to that navy yard, on the charge of scandalous conduct, tending to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, while in an intoxicated condition. The detail for the court is Capt. Charles S. Cotton, Col. Charles F. Williams, United States Marine Corps; Commander F. J. Drake, Pay Inspector Albert W. Bacon, Lieut. Commander Charles G. Bowman, Paymaster L. C. Kerr, and Lieut. Samuel M. Strite, with Capt. A. S. McLemore, United States Marine Corps, as Judge Advocate.

Sampson's Squadron Bound for Boston.

NEWPORT, June 13.—The North Atlantic Squadron will sail for Boston Thursday and will arrive there the following afternoon, to remain for five days to allow the ships to participate in the exercises of Bunker Hill Day. There will be no evolutions at sea while the fleet is making the passage.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The Peoria went out of commission at Boston yesterday.

The Marblehead sailed yesterday from Montevideo for Sandy Point and Valparaiso.

The Detroit sails from Key West for Fort Monroe to-day.

The torpedo boat Talbot has sailed from Annapolis for Norfolk, under convoy of the Standish.

SOLDIERS AT HARD PRACTICE.

Twenty-third Men Were a Tired Lot When They Camped.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., June 13.—The First Battalion of the Twenty-third Regiment, which is out on scout duty and practicing soldier life, broke camp at Crofts to-day and moved out to Oscawanna Lake, where they are camping.

There is no concealing the fact that Col. Smith of the regiment and Gen. Roe were chagrined by the failure of the commissary department yesterday. The men went into camp at Crofts a little after noon, but it was after 4 o'clock before they could be given their dinner.

Things went better to-day, and there is reason to believe that the cooking end of the battalion received a strong lecture from Col. Smith and Major Case.

The manoeuvres to-day were over a section of country calculated to try the nerves of the men, and it was a tired lot that finally camped this afternoon.

There is a nine-mile march before the First Battalion in the morning. They must break camp in the morning and retire in good order to the camp grounds. They must be in camp by noon, as at that hour the Second Battalion is to start out to go over the same route the First went over.

The Third Battery went through its paces this morning and again this afternoon. To-morrow the battery will have target practice. The target work is also a test of the old guns with which the battery is supplied. They are antiquated, and Capt. Rasquin has been trying to get new ones.

During the drill this morning Private Kornstitter of the battery was overcome by heat. He revived later. He was warned not to go on drill duty this morning, as he was on guard all night; but elected to take his place.

POLICE REPORT SUBMITTED.

More Men Required to Patrol the Greater City—Expenses for 1898, $10,705,764.91.

The Board of Police Commissioners made public through The City Record yesterday their report for the year ending Dec. 31, 1898. It is addressed to the Mayor, and bears date of May 1.

The report states that "no appointments were made to the police force during the year, for the reason that by the provisions of the charter the maximum number of patrolmen was fixed at 6,382." "There is a pressing need for an increase in the number of patrolmen," the report states. "The necessity for properly patrolling the Borough of Queens, together with the increase in the population of all the boroughs, requires that additional men should be provided; the patrol posts as divided in many precincts are so large in territory as to be almost impossible to expect the proper patrolling of it by an officer. This will apply to many posts in the thickly settled parts of Manhattan and Brooklyn as well as in the other boroughs."

In 1876, the Commissioners point out, with a population of 1,075,532, there were 2,261 patrolmen, a proportion of one to 475; in 1896 the proportion was one to 625, and in 1899 (Greater New York) one to 555.

The expenses of the Police Departments of the territory afterward consolidated for 1897, the report points out, were $10,235,280.14. For 1898, the police expenses of the consolidated city were $10,705,764.91, an excess over the previous year of $470,484.77. Of this increase, $116,032.04 is charged to the reinstatement by order of the courts of 117 men and $171,100 to the increase of $100 a month made by the charter in the salaries of 1,711 men in the Brooklyn force.

Chief of Police Devery reports to the Board that 141,745 arrests were made during 1898, including 26,141 females. The causes of arrest were classified as follows: Intoxication, 46,170; disorderly conduct, 31,499; violation of corporation ordinances, 13,725; larceny, (grand and petit,) 8,824; vagrancy, 7,759; suspicious persons, 6,446; excise law violators, 2,128. Altogether, arrests were made on 184 charges. Of those arrested, 70,865 were natives of this country, 23,304 were Irish, 11,950 Germans, and 9,156 Russian.

The Chief recommends the purchase of ten steam launches for water service; the extension of the Bertillon system to Brooklyn; the establishment of mounted squads in the Sixty-sixth, Seventy-seventh, and Seventy-eighth Precincts; direct telephone lines in all precincts, and some system of physical training for the members of the force in the various station houses, "with a view to correcting the tendency to corpulency" displayed by the members of the force.

The report of Superintendent Rodenbough of the Bureau of Elections shows that the amount expended last year to carry out the primary election law was $223,282.50. The total expenditure for general elections was $454,746.06. "The result of the first year of consolidation upon the cost of a general election within Greater New York boundaries is encouraging," says Gen. Rodenbough. "In the items of salaries, storage, cartage, and ballots alone there will result a saving of 25 per cent. as compared with the cost of 1897."

THE REFORMED CHURCH SYNOD.

Rev. J. H. Raven Elected Professor of Hebrew at New Brunswick Seminary.

CATSKILL, June 13.—At the meeting of the General Synod of the Reformed Church of America to-day, the Rev. J. H. Raven was, on the twenty-second ballot, elected Professor of Hebrew in the New Brunswick Seminary.

Mr. Raven is a son of A. A. Raven of Brooklyn, and was graduated from Rutgers College in 1891, and from the Theological Seminary at New Brunswick in 1894. The same year he married a daughter of the Rev. Selah Strong. He has been pastor of the Reformed Church at Metuchen, N. J.

The Synod voted in favor of Asbury Park as the place of meeting in 1900. Considerable discussion was occasioned by an overture from the Classis of Raritan and Albany protesting against the appropriation by the last General Synod of $1,000 toward the erection of a chapel for the Reformed Church at Asbury Park, which church in the past seven years has entertained the Synod five times. The action of the General Synod of 1898 was ratified.

In the afternoon the synod listened to the report from the Committee on Domestic Missions. During the year the receipts were $8,387 for this branch of the church work. The debt of the board has been reduced to $3,226.

The Rev. J. F. Zwemer was appointed to raise an additional endowment of $50,000 for the Western Theological Seminary, two-thirds of which is to be raised among the Western churches before Eastern churches shall be asked to contribute.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

It is reported that the South German Reinsurance Company contemplates entering the United States.

The State Fire Insurance Company of Liverpool, which recently made a deposit of $200,000 with the Connecticut Insurance Department, has just been licensed to do business in the State of Minnesota.

Elijah R. Kennedy of Weed & Kennedy, United States Managers of the Alliance of London, the Baloise, the Svea, the Netherlands, the Aachen and Munich, and the Helvetia, will sail on the American Line steamer St. Louis to-day for a two months' trip in Southern England.

Chicago advices state that the formal reinsurance contract, by which the American Insurance Company of Newark, N. J., assumes the business of the Rockford Insurance Company of Illinois, was signed in Chicago at noon yesterday. It is announced that the Associated Underwriters' policy, which has been issued jointly by the Rockford and the Security Insurance Company of New Haven, will be discontinued, and it has not yet been determined whether this policy will be replaced later by an underwriters' policy, guaranteed by the Security and the American of Newark.

The Brokerage Committee of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange took action yesterday in regard to the issuance of temporary brokerage certificates, and Manager Henry E. Hess of the Exchange will accordingly send out a circular this morning to the members of the Exchange, requesting them to issue no more temporary certificates after to-morrow and hereafter to instruct all persons desirous of obtaining brokers' licenses to apply directly to the Exchange Manager, who shall immediately refer all such applications to the Brokerage Committee for consideration. The committee will meet again Friday.

New New Jersey Trust Company.

TRENTON, N. J., June 13.—The Banking and Insurance Department to-day approved of the chartering of the Union Trust Company of Newark. The company is organized with a one-million-dollar capital and is understood to be backed by the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.

SPORTING GOODS.

Spalding's Trade-Mark on your Base Ball Supplies is a guarantee that you are using the best. The Spalding Official League Ball is the adopted ball of the National League. Insist on Spalding's—not those sold as "just as good."

The Spalding League Ball, $1.25; other good base balls at 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00.
The Spalding Bat, 75c.; other bats at 25c. and 50c.
A fine line of Catchers' Mitts for right or left-handed base ball players at 25c., 50c., $1.00, $1.50.
Infielders' Gloves, at 25c., 50c., $1.00.

Up-town store open evenings until 9 o'clock.

A. G. Spalding & Bros. | Spalding-Bidwell Co.,
126-130 Nassau St. | 29, 31, 33 W. 42d St.

High Grade Bicycles $11.98; guaranteed new goods. We always lead in low prices; other grades, $14.49, $17.50, $19.50, $25; all makes slaughtered.
Fuel Size KANGAROO TIRES, $2.00.
1898 Hartfords, 1.99, 2.50, 2.75; Trenton Tires, 99c.; Akrons, 1.25, 1.50; Gtd. Goodyears, 1.99; N. D. Flag Bells, 20c.; Handle Bars, 25c.; Foot Pumps, 19c.
WILLIS' 110 to 116 Nassau St., near Ann. Also 23 Park Row, next Dennett's.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

VICTORIAS AND CABRIOLETS,
SINGLE HORSE OR PAIR,
LATEST DESIGN and PERFECT in FINISH.
J. M. QUINBY & CO.,
Newark, N. J.
30 minutes via Christopher or Barclay st. ferry.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—On Thursday, Friday, or Saturday last, either at Larchmont, Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club in Oyster Bay, or Travers Island, a lady's blue enamel watch and fleur-de-lis pin. Finder will be suitably rewarded by returning to HAMANN & KOCH, 9 Maiden Lane, N. Y. City.

BOARDERS WANTED.

129 EAST 16TH ST.—In refined house, large and small rooms, with board; transients cheerfully accommodated.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

142 WEST 70TH ST.—Large, handsomely furnished rooms at very moderate rates; also one hall room.

COUNTRY BOARD.

CHILDREN TAKEN TO BOARD for Summer; terms moderate. Box 37 Old Bridge, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and assist with washing; city references. Call at present employer's, 675 Madison Av.

Cooks.

COOK.—By an excellent young cook; soups, baking, pastry, creams, jellies, entrées; economical and obliging; excellent reference; city or country. 860 10th Av., advertiser's bell.

COOK.—By first-class cook; understands soups, meats, and pastry and all kinds of ices; country preferred; city references. D. M., Box 325, 1,269 Broadway.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By experienced dressmaker as seamstress and assist with other light duties if necessary. Dressmaker, 1,334 3d Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady desires situation for her excellent laundress, whom she highly recommends. Apply at present employer's, 31 East 57th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class Swedish laundress; best city references. 155 East 27th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—A lady is desirous of procuring a situation for a reliable, good woman, whom she can thoroughly recommend as nurse; country preferred. Present employer may be seen at 108 West 87th St.

NURSE.—By refined North German from Hanover; full charge of children; teaches German; wages, $25; best references. S. M., care of Swahn, 140 East 43d St.

NURSE.—By respectable colored woman as nurse for a baby; full charge; reference. 207 West 61st St., care of Mrs. Moor.

NURSE.—Young woman, with experience as nurse, would take care of invalid male or female. M. R., 156 East 125th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as waitress and assist with chamberwork; best city reference. Call at present employer's, 675 Madison Av.

Miscellaneous.

EXPERIENCED TEACHER, DESIRING TO spend one or two years in Europe, would chaperon one or two young ladies; instruction if desired. Address PARIS, Box 151 Times Office.

GERMAN WOMAN desires few more customers by day; mending, darning, &c. 315 East 49th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly competent, well-trained English servant; personal references. Butler, Box B, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By young Englishman as butler; competent and has best of references. Argyle, Box 4, 1,242 Broadway.

Caretakers.

CARETAKER.—By married couple; experienced in care of fine houses; excellent personal references. W., care of Peters, 2,113 8th Av.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—First-class; capable of taking full charge of stable and grooms; highest reference from present employer, who is giving up his private stable. Confidentially, Box M, 1,513 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend; thoroughly understands his business; city or country. J. H. Beals, 134 Leonard St.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly experienced man; married, no family; nine years' references; last employer can be seen. G., care James Moore, 45 Water St.

COACHMAN.—Single; just disengaged on account of family going to Europe; five years' best reference; city or country. T. M., 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—One who thoroughly understands his business; first-class written and personal references. O. B., 171 Amsterdam Av.

COACHMAN.—By an experienced man; nine years with last employer, who can be seen personally, G., 844 7th Av.

Grooms.

GROOM.—By a young man; understands care of horses; city or country. Harness, 2,286 Broadway.

Valets.

VALET.—By a young man, colored; French West Indian; speaks English and French fluently; as valet for gentleman; can take care of wardrobe thoroughly; first-class personal reference. Rivierre, 441 West 21st St.

Miscellaneous.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) graduate nurse, wishes to take care of invalid, or as valet; country or traveling preferred; A1 references. James, 176 Union St., Brooklyn.

THE TRADES.

MATTRESSES REMADE AT CUSTOMERS' residences in three hours a specialty; new tickings and hair supplied; sole users of own patented oscillating hair carding machines and collapsible benches. THE MAUHORNE METHOD, 846 9th Av., 55th and 56th Sts. Telephone, 967 Columbus.

PAINTER, DECORATOR, PAPERHANGER, and tinter of many years' experience, being prepared and able to meet all requirements, wishes work for landlords, agents, private, &c.; best city references; lowest prices. Robert Arstein, 1,322 3d Av., near 70th St. "L" Station.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED FOR A SPECIAL SUMMER campaign. THE SATURDAY EVENING POST—established by Benjamin Franklin in 1728—now published by The Curtis Publishing Company, proprietors of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, is offered to subscribers, for one year only, for $1.00—the regular price is $2.50. This offer is for the purpose of a quick introduction, and will be withdrawn September 1st. The regular price of $2.50 will be maintained after that date. We will give a good commission for every subscriber secured, and distribute $3,000 September 1st among the 176 best agents. $500 will be given the person sending the largest number of subscribers at $1.00 each per year. At this special low subscription price thousands can be easily secured. Address THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.

SUMMER EMPLOYMENT Representing One of the largest financial institutions in the world will be offered to teachers and men qualified by education and address. A. M., Box 127 Times Office.

THE SERVICES OF A MAN OF CHARACTER and acquaintance are required by one of the large financial houses of the city. Address Y. M., Box 127 Times Office.

WANTED—Clerk in broker's office familiar with receiving and delivering stocks. Apply at office H. I. Judson & Co., 7 Nassau St., after 3:30 P. M.

SUMMER RESORTS.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
OPENS THURSDAY, JUNE 15,
For the Season.
"THE SOCIAL CENTRE OF SARATOGA."

Alexandria Bay, N. Y.
THOUSAND ISLAND HOUSE.
O. G. STAPLES, G. DE WITT, | OWNERS AND PROPRIETORS.
Opens June 17th, renovated throughout and in first-class condition. Superior cuisine and service. Applications for rooms may be made to the hotel or to Mr. J. B. STETSON, who will be at HOTEL CAMBRIDGE, 5th Av. and 33d St., New York City, to make engagements.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE
CORNWALL-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.
Elevation 1,200 feet; cool, bracing, healthy; magnificent grounds; 85 acres. Golf, bowling, pool, dancing pavilion, (no bar.) Milk and vegetables from our own farm. Accommodates 300. Terms, $8 to $15 per week.

Prospect House and Cottages,
BAY SHORE, LONG ISLAND.
High class family resort, one hour from N. Y. Receives 400 guests. Located directly on the water. Picturesque country.
Beautiful land-locked Bay, with inlet to ocean opposite, affording boating, fishing, sailing, surf and still water bathing; excellent drives and bicycling. Full orchestra and all amusements. F. M. ROGERS, Proprietor, N. Y. Office, Holland House, Mr. Ormes, 1 to 5 P. M.

On the Maine Coast
PASSACONAWAY INN
YORK CLIFFS, ME.
Attractive Golf Links, Boating, Bathing, Fishing. HARVEY & WOOD, 373 Commonwealth Av., Boston; 3 Park Place, New York.

THOUSAND ISLANDS.
CENTRAL PARK HOTEL,
St. Lawrence Park, Jefferson Co., N. Y.
NEW MANAGEMENT; most centrally located hotel in Thousand Islands. Modern and first-class. Golf links, boating, fishing, &c. Reasonable rates. For illustrated Circular, &c., address,
St. Lawrence Park Ass'n, Proprietors.
A. K. WYLIE, Manager.

MIZZEN TOP HOTEL,
QUAKER HILL, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y.
Two hours from New York by Harlem R. R. OPENS JUNE 20....1,200 FEET ELEVATION. Golf Links and all other amusements.
N. S. HOWE, Manager.
Post Office address, Pawling, N. Y.
Circulars and information at SCOFIELD'S, 1 Madison Av., N. Y. City.

HOWLAND HOTEL,
LONG BRANCH, N. J.
Season opens June 22.
New York office, Hoffman House.
GEO. A. P. KELSEY, Proprietor.

The Edgemere,
EDGEMERE, L. I.,
Will Open June 20th.
J. H. BRESLIN.

A STRICTLY REFINED FAMILY HOTEL.
CLIFFTON HOUSE.
Right on Water Front. BONAIRE, L. I.
(Post Office address Patchogue, N. Y.)
FAVORITE HOTEL on Great South Bay. 75 minutes from L. I. City. 200 rooms. Music. Write for booklet. JENKINS & CLIFFTON, Props.

THE MONTVERT,
UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.
MIDDLETON SPRINGS, VERMONT.
Noted for its famous springs; golf, &c. Send for booklet. S. GRAHAM, Prop. Also Hotel Biscayne, Miami, Fla.

ADIRONDACKS.—Otter Lake Hotel, Otter Lake, N. Y.; modern improvements; vegetables from hotel gardens. For booklets address J. H. WILCOX, Manager.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Richfield Springs, N. Y.
On Lake Canadarago, 1,750 ft. above sea level, IS AN IDEAL SUMMER RESORT, Combining the charms of Lake, Mountain, and Spa.
The Great WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS BATHING ESTABLISHMENT,
Opposite Hotel Earlington, will be open from June 15 to October. The Sulphur water is a specific for rheumatism, gout, sciatica, etc. Was built in 1890, and contains all the accepted European methods of treatment of the above-named diseases.
HOTEL EARLINGTON.
Modern and Complete.
FULL ORCHESTRA and Concerts Daily.
ST. JAMES HOTEL.
Located in Earlington Park. Moderate rates. The above hotels will be open JUNE to OCTOBER. Valentha Golf Club, Bicycle Oval in Earlington Park, Billiard Hall and Bowling Alleys. Finest driving and bicycle roads. For rates, information, illustrated books, etc., call or address E. M. EARLE & SON,
New York Office, Park Avenue Hotel.

Physicians Recommend
UNQUALIFIEDLY THE MOUNTAINS
of Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, N. Y., on the main line and branches of the New York, Ontario and Western Railway to those residents of Greater New York who are seeking a SUMMER HOME for their families in a region of
Absolute health at moderate cost,
2,000 feet above the sea. Pure Air, Pure Water, Pure Milk. Send 7 cents for postage to the undersigned, or call and get free at offices below, the Superbly Illustrated Book "SUMMER HOMES," of 172 pages. It gives list of Hotels, Farm and Boarding Houses, with their location, rates, attractions, &c.
IN NEW YORK: 113, 165, 171, 371, 944, 1,354 Broadway; 287 4th Av., 3 Park Place, 737 6th Av., 245 Columbus Av., 153 East 125th St., 273 W. 125th St. Ticket Offices Franklin and West 42d St. Ferries.
IN BROOKLYN: 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway; 801 Manhattan Av., Eagle Office.
J. C. ANDERSON,
General Passenger Agent, 56 Beaver St., N. Y.

SUMMER HOMES
ON LONG ISLAND.
By the Ocean and Sound.
"SUMMER HOMES," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application at 120, 959, 1,323 Broadway. Ticket offices foot East 34th St., and James Slip, foot New Chambers St., Journal Resort Bureau, 162 Nassau St., L. I. R. R. ticket office, 587 Columbus Ave., Harlem, New York; 333 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Resort Bureau, Flatbush Avenue Station L. I. R. R., and 118 Broadway (Eastern District), Brooklyn, or send 4c. in stamps to H. M. Smith, Traffic Manager L. I. R. R., Long Island City, N. Y.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS,
THE COLUMBIAN.
The best located and most accessible resort in the Catskills; 1,400 feet elevation; large, shaded grounds.
AMUSEMENTS.
Bowling, billiards, pool, tennis, croquet and baseball; house enlarged and improved; spring water, toilets and sulphur baths; large, shaded grounds; miles of wooded walks in park; favorite resort for families. Terms, $7 to $9. Special low rates for June. Particulars at N. Y. office, 34 Park Row, or Manager will call. This place will please you. Send for booklet. H. K. LYON, Cairo, N. Y.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL
CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.
Opens June 29. Elevation 2,900 feet.
Capacity 1,000.
Fast trains from New York to hotel grounds IN LESS THAN FOUR HOURS, WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.
Address J. A. BODKIN,
THE CHELSEA,
222 WEST 23D ST., N. Y. CITY.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD,
ON LAKE MASSAWEPIE, Adirondacks.
LOVELY SPOT FOR SUMMER OUTING. FINE CAMP SITES AND COTTAGES TO LET. Golf course, Boating, Fishing, Hunting, Lawn Tennis, Billiards, Bowling. Fine Casino for Entertainments and Dancing. Through Wagner Palace Car from New York to Childwold. Opens June 20th. For information address,
After June 1st, N. Y. office, Fred. H. Scofield, Metropolitan Building. CHAS. E. LELAND, Buckingham Hotel, N. Y. City.

AVON SPRINGS SANITARIUM.
A long-established resort for those seeking health, recreation, or rest. Specially attractive during the Summer months. The Sulphur Water is used with best results in the treatment of Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Cutaneous Diseases, Etc. Baths joined to the Main Building. Elevator, electric lighting, large, well-shaded grounds. Sulphur Water bottled for shipment. Address DR. CYRUS ALLEN & SON, Avon, Livingston Co., N. Y.

Manhattan Beach Hotel
Will Open June 15.
T. F. Silleck.....Manager
Oriental Hotel
Will Open June 22.
Jos. P. Greaves.....

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Phenix National Bank.
49 Wall Street.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS.....$2,750,000

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Real Estate Trust Co.,
30 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, Surplus, and Undivided Profits $900,000.
Receives Deposits, Allowing Interest.
Acts as Trustee, Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
HOFFMAN HOUSE.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.
DEAL IN
High-Grade Investment Securities.
Lists of current offerings sent on application.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS,
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

36 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.
Fisk & Robinson
BANKERS
Investment Securities
HARVEY EDWARD FISK
GEORGE H. ROBINSON,
Member New York Stock Exchange.

DOUGLAS & JONES
Members New York Stock Exchange,
ESTABLISHED 1886.
24 Broad St., New York City.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD FOR CASH AND CARRIED ON MARGIN.
New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., NewYork. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

FINANCIAL.

To the Holders of Trust Certificates for the Preferred & Common Stock of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.:

Pursuant to the provisions of the Voting Trust agreement, dated June 22, 1898, you are hereby notified that a meeting of the holders of Trust Certificates issued by the undersigned for the Preferred and Common Stock of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has been called, to be held at the office of said Railroad Company, No. 2 Wall Street, in the City of New York, N. Y., on June 26, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of voting upon the proposition to increase the amount of said Preferred Stock by the issue of $20,000,000 par value additional of such Preferred Stock, and to increase the amount of said Common Stock by the issue of $10,000,000 par value additional of said Common Stock, in order to carry out the Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway Company, dated December 15, 1898. The transfer books will be closed on June 16, 1899, at three o'clock P. M., and will be reopened June 27, 1899.

Dated New York, May 29, 1899.

WILLIAM SALOMON,
ABRAHAM WOLFF,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
CHARLES H. COSTER,
Voting Trustees.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus . . . $2,750,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.; Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS. AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

6% 15-YEAR CERTIFICATES, GUARANTEED, principal and interest. E. GRIFFITH, 2 Wall St.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FINANCIAL.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL
REORGANIZATION.

The plan for the reorganization of the Wisconsin Central system, dated April 10th, 1899, has been declared operative by the reorganization managers, and copies can be had on application to the United States Trust Company of New York, or the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, or to either of the undersigned. A decree has been entered upon the foreclosure of Wisconsin Central Company's first mortgage and a sale thereunder will occur **JULY 7TH, 1899.**

Holders of Wisconsin Central Company First Mortgage Bonds; of Wisconsin Central Railroad Company Common Stock; of Packwaukee & Montello R. R. Co. Common Stock; of Wisconsin and Minnesota R. R. Co. First Mortgage Bonds; of Chippewa Falls & Western Railway Co. First Mortgage Bonds; and holders of Certificates of Deposit or Trustees' Certificates of Beneficial Interest, representing any of the said securities, are requested to deposit the same with United States Trust Company of New York, or the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, under the said plan. Certificates of Deposit will be given on receipt of such securities.

Holders of $11,120,000 Wisconsin Central Company First Mortgage Bonds have already deposited their Bonds, and the holders of the outstanding $45,000 should deposit same with the United States Trust Company of New York, or the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, on or before JUNE 30TH, 1899, in order to participate in the benefits of the Plan.

Holders of Wisconsin Central Co. and Wisconsin Central Railroad Co. Joint and Several Improvement Bonds; Wisconsin Central Railroad Company First Series Bonds, Chicago, Wisconsin and Minnesota R. R. Co. First Mortgage Bonds, Income Bonds, Preferred Stock, Common Stock; Milwaukee & Lake Winnebago R. R. Co. First Mortgage Bonds, Manitowoc Division First Mortgage Bonds, Manitowoc Division Scrip, Manitowoc Terminal Mortgage Notes, Income Bonds, First Preferred Stock, Second Preferred Stock, and Central Car Co. Stock; or Certificates of Deposit, or Trustees' Certificates of Beneficial Interest, representing said securities, will, upon transfer and delivery of the same to United States Trust Company of New York, or Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, receive in cash the amounts respectively provided in the said plan.

HOLDERS OF
WISCONSIN CENTRAL COMPANY
Income Bonds.
Preferred Stock.
Common Stock.
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT of Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, representing said Income Bonds, Preferred Stock, and Common Stock.
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT of United States Trust Company of New York, representing said Income Bonds.
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT of Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, representing United States Trust Company certificates for said Income Bonds, are hereby NOTIFIED:

That in order to participate in the benefits of said proposed reorganization, they are required to deposit the said bonds, stocks, and certificates with the UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY of New York, or the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY of Boston **ON OR BEFORE JUNE 20, 1899,** and that at the time of said deposit they are required **to pay the first and second instalments,** aggregating 75 per cent. of amounts payable by them respectively, as provided in the Plan, to wit:

On account of Income Bonds, $150 for each $1,000 bond or certificate therefor deposited.

On account of Preferred Stock, $15 for each share or certificate therefor deposited.

On account of Common Stock, $7.50 for each share or certificate therefor deposited.

The certificates of deposit of each of above named Trust Companies so deposited under the Plan will be returned after being stamped as assenting to the Plan and first and second instalments paid.

Holders of certificates of deposit of United States Trust Company for income bonds and of Old Colony Trust Company for preferred and common stock, who have already paid the first instalment of the amounts payable by them respectively as provided in the Plan, are notified to pay the second instalment of fifty per cent. of the said amounts on or before **JUNE 20TH, 1899,** to wit: on account of income bonds $100 for each $1,000 bond or certificate therefor; on account of preferred stock $10 for each share or certificate therefor; on account of common stock $5 for each share or certificate therefor.

They should also present their Certificates to be stamped second instalment paid.

Depositors of Income Bonds will receive Certificates of Deposit of UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY under the Bondholders' Agreement of January 25, 1895; depositors of Preferred and Common Stock will receive Certificates of Deposit of the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY under the Security Holders' Agreement of January 12, 1898, such certificates of each Trust Company being stamped as assenting to the Plan and first and second instalments paid.

New York, June 6, 1899.

GEORGE COPPELL,
Chairman of Reorganization Committee.
JOSEPH S. DALE, Secretary,
24 Exchange Place, New York.
Maitland, Coppell & Co., 24 Exchange Place, N.Y., Brown Brothers & Co., 59 Wall St., New York, Edward Sweet & Co., 38 Broad St., New York, Reorganization Managers.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1899.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
SECURITIES OF THE
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company and its Terminal Companies.

Your committee deem it essential for the preservation of the value of your securities:—

First—That the securities covering the main line and the Kansas City and Port Arthur terminals be now merged and consolidated under one management.

Second—That such management be independent and in your interest alone.

Your property is of great value. It has an assured and a very large earning power. Its present financial condition is due to causes familiar to you, and which it would be difficult to avoid, even if the work were now to be done over again.

In the consolidation of the system we expect to receive the support of the foreign holders of all the securities affected. The foreign holdings are, we are informed, a majority of the whole. Pending the preparation of the plan of reorganization, we advise holders to refrain from depositing their securities with any Committee in this country. The experience of some of our fellow-bondholders has been that it is easier to deposit bonds than to get them back.

Your Committee ask the holders of the securities of the main line and terminal companies to furnish their addresses and the amounts of their respective holdings to the Chairman, care of Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia. They will thereafter be directly and promptly informed when the plan is ready for publication, and will be made acquainted with its provisions.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman
B. N. BAKER, (Baltimore)
ANGUST HECKSCHER, (New York)
EDW'D WAGNER, (Berlin, Germany)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY
SILAS W. PETTIT
WINTHROP SMITH

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
STOCKS AND BONDS
OF THE
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf R.R. Co.

Further deposits of stock and bonds above named will be received by The Mercantile Trust Company of the City of New York until further notice, under an agreement, copies of which may be obtained at the office of the Trust Company.

Securities may be withdrawn by non-assenting depositors if the Plan of Readjustment shall not prove to be satisfactory to them.

An amount equal to the interest maturing April 1st, 1899, will be advanced to depositing bondholders.

The Committee is of the opinion that no intelligent Plan of Readjustment can be formulated until a physical examination showing the needs of the property, and an examination of the accounts shall have been completed. The result of such examinations will form a proper basis for a plan. Until the recent changes in the personnel of this Committee and Receivership, satisfactory arrangements could not be made for such examinations. At the request of, and in conjunction with the representatives of the Amsterdam bondholders, expert accountants have been appointed to examine the books and accounts, and an expert has also been appointed for the physical examination. The plan will be formulated as soon as these examinations shall have been completed.

Negotiable receipts will be issued by The Mercantile Trust Company, and application for their listing on the New York Stock Exchange will be made in due course.

ERNST THALMANN, Chairman;
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
E. H. HARRIMAN,
J. LOWBER WELSH,
JAMES STILLMAN,
GEORGE COPPELL,
W. L. BULL,
W. E. GLYN.
W. C. GULLIVER, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF SAN FRANCISCO AND NORTH PACIFIC RAILWAY FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, Trustee under the Mortgage or Deed of Trust of the San Francisco and North Pacific Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1889, in accordance with the terms and provisions of Article Four of said Deed of Trust, hereby invites proposals for the sale to it, on July 8th, 1899, at its office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, of Bonds secured by said Deed of Trust, at a rate not exceeding par and ten per centum premium, to such amount with the premium as shall not exceed $25,585.18.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

FINANCIAL.

$1,500,000
Rio Grande Western Railway Company
First Consolidated Mortgage 4 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

DATED APRIL 1ST, 1899. DUE APRIL 1ST, 1949.

Interest payable April and October first in the City of New York. In Coupon form $1,000 each; Convertible into registered certificates of $1,000 and multiplies thereof. Authorized at $20,000 per mile.

The State Trust Company, Trustee.

General WILLIAM J. PALMER, President of the Rio Grande Western Railway Company, has written us concerning the above issue as follows:

"Colorado Springs, Colo.,
"March, 1899.

"Messrs. SPENCER TRASK & CO.,
"Messrs. LEE, HIGGINSON & CO.,

"Dear Sirs:

"The Rio Grande Western Railway Company's Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, of which we have sold you $1,500,000, will be secured on the entire properties of the Company, subject only, as to a part, to the existing 4 per cent. First Mortgage.

"They will be a first lien on about 110 miles already constructed, on 25 additional miles under construction, and upon all lines hereafter constructed or acquired, at the rate of $20,000 per mile. Also upon $866,000 of equipment already provided, and on all future equipment that may be acquired with the proceeds of any of these Bonds.

"In substitution for the First Mortgage five per cent. Branch Line Bonds now in the Treasury ($2,850,000), there will be issued of these 4 per cent. Consolidated Bonds $2,200,000, being at the rate of $20,000 per mile upon two important branches, aggregating, as above stated, 110 miles. These 4 per cent. Bonds, however, will pass into the Treasury as a reserve of the Company, and the only additional interest charge actually created will be for the $1,500,000 Bonds now sold, which are for the following purposes, to wit:

"$500,000 to build 25 miles of new line under construction, including a branch line up the Provo Canon, and extensions of the Pleasant Valley Branch to additional coal mines in that field.

"The remaining $1,000,000 to discharge all car trusts and other indebtedness for equipment; to restore to our current resources the sum expended in 1896 in building the Servier Railway extension to Belknap, and to provide additional equipment.

"The surplus earnings of the Company beyond all charges prior to this issue amounted for the year ended June 30th, 1898, to $545,000; while the fixed charges on this issue of Bonds will be but $60,000.

"I fully concur in the estimate of our General Manager that the new equipment to be forthwith put under this mortgage as a first lien will net to the Company in saving of car mileage now paid to other roads, and from the command of additional business, the bulk of the interest on the entire $1,500,000 present issue. This is outside of any earnings from the new 25 miles of railway. The net earnings of the 110 miles of existing branches, upon which these Bonds have a prior lien, amounted in 1898 to double the interest on the issue now to be made.

"The First Mortgage and present Consolidated Mortgage Bonds constitute all of the liabilities of the Company, save what the proceeds of the Bonds now sold will discharge.

"Yours very truly,
"(Signed) W. J. PALMER, President."

Having privately sold the larger portion of the above issue, we offer the unsold balance at 87½ and accrued interest.

The subscription books will open at the offices of the undersigned on Thursday, June 15th, 1899, at 10 A. M., and will close at 12 o'clock the same day. Subscriptions may be earlier terminated.

The right is reserved to reject any subscription and to allot smaller amounts than those applied for.

Application will be made for listing the issue upon the New York Stock Exchange.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
27 & 29 PINE ST., NEW YORK.
Lee, Higginson & Co.,
44 STATE ST., BOSTON.

DIVIDENDS.

Pressed Steel Car Company.
PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 2.
71 Broadway, New York, June 18th, 1899.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company July 10th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 19th, 1899. Checks will be mailed from the office of the company. The transfer books will close at three P. M. June 19th, 1899, and be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. July 10, 1899. Holders of interim certificates should present same to the Central Trust Company of New York on or before June 19th, 1899, for exchange for permanent engraved certificates, as only the permanent certificate holders will be included in dividend list.

W. O. JACQUETTE, Treasurer.

United Shoe Machinery Co.
Dividend Notice.

The Board of Directors of the United Shoe Machinery Co. have this day declared a quarterly dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. (37½ cents per share) on the Preferred Stock, and of Two Per Cent. (50 cents per share) on the Common Stock, payable July 15th to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 16, 1899.

The transfer books will be closed at two o'clock P. M., June 16, 1899, and will be opened on July 5, 1899, at ten o'clock A. M.

GEORGE W. BROWN, Treasurer.

June 8, 1899.

Mergenthaler Linotype Company,
NEW YORK, June 13th, 1899.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIrectors held this day a regular quarterly dividend of TWO AND A-HALF PER CENT. and an extra dividend of TWO AND A-HALF PER CENT. were declared, payable on and after June 30th, 1899, to the stockholders of record on Saturday, June 17th, 1899, at one o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will close on Saturday, June 17th, 1899, at on o'clock P. M., and reopen on Saturday, July 1st, 1899, at ten o'clock A. M.

FRED'K J. WARBURTON, Treasurer.

Kentucky Distilleries & Warehouse Co.
27 William Street,
New York, June 13, 1899.

A Quarterly Dividend No. 1, of 1¾% upon the preferred stock of this Company has been declared, payable June 30th, 1899, to preferred stockholders of record at the close of business June 20th, 1899. Transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed at the close of business June 20th inst., and remain closed until 10 A. M. July 1st, 1899. T. H. WENTWORTH, Secretary.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Co.,
May 29th, 1899.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter (1¼) Per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on July 20th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th, 1899, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. June 30th 1899, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. July 6th, 1899. C. F. COX, Treasurer.

The Union Bag & Paper Company,
CHICAGO, June 6th, 1899.

Preferred Capital Stock Dividend No. 1.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of The Union Bag & Paper Company, held this day, it was resolved that a dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred capital stock be declared and paid on Saturday, July 1st, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on Thursday, June 15. Transfer books will close on Thursday, June 15th, and reopen Monday, July 3d. FRANK WASHBURN, Treasurer.

Manhattan Railway Company,
No. 195 Broadway, New York, June 13th, 1899.

SIXTY-FIRST QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

A quarterly dividend of One Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable at this office on and after Saturday, July 1st, 1899. The transfer books will be closed on Friday, June 16th, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will be reopened on Monday, July 3d, at 10 o'clock A. M. D. W. McWILLIAMS, Treasurer.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer,
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, June 14, 1899,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTOR.
20 shs. Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co.
$15,000 Ill. Cent. R. R. (St. Louis Div.) 3s, 1951.
$3,000 East Tenn., Va., Ga. R. R. Con. 5s, 1956.
$5,000 Green Briar and New River R. R. 1st 5s, 1942.
$5,000 Booneville R. R. Bridge Co. 1st 7s, 1906.
$3,000 Chic., Bur. and Northern R. R. 1st 5s, 1926.
$2,000 Baltimore and Ohio So. West. R. R. 1st Income 5s, Series "B," 2048.
4 shs. Brooklyn Trust Co.
10 shs. Gold and Stock Telegraph Co.
20 shs. Toledo and Ohio Central Ry. pf.
10 shs. Central Trust Co.
100 shs. Glucose Sugar Refining Co.
32 shs. Mill Creek and Mine Hill Nav. and Ry.
$1,500 New Brunswick City Water Bds., 1899.
10 shs. Home Insurance Co.
$400 Fidelity Safety Co. of Sioux City, Iowa, 4 p. c. Deb. Bds., Series A, Class 1, Regst., 90 p. c. paid.

$2,000	do	do	90 p. c. paid.
$400	do	do	Class 2, Reg.
$2,000	do	do	do
$400	do	do	Class 3, Reg.
$2,000	do	do	do do
$400	do	do	Class 4, Reg.
$2,000	do	do	do do
$400	do	do	Class 5, Reg.
$2,000	do	do	do do

1 membership New York Produce Exchange.

BY ORDER ADMINISTRATORS.
40 shs. Nassau National Bank of Brooklyn.
717 shs. Paterson and Hudson River R. R. Co.

BY ORDER OF TRUSTEE.
25 shs. Trust Company of America.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
$25,000 42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Ave. Ry. 2d 6 p. c. Income Bds., 1915.
$2,000 Winona and South Western Ry. 1st 6s.
$10,000 Atlantic and Pacific R. R. (West. Div.) Inc. Bds., Trust Co. Recpts.
25 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
$400 Morris and Essex R. R. Mtge. 7s, 1914.
$27,000 Lou., New Albany and Chic. Ry. 1st 6s, 1910.
$8,000 Lou. and Nash. Ry. (Cecilian Branch,) 7s, 1907.
$15,000 Hous. and Texas Cent. Ry. 1st Gtd. 5s, 1937.
$10,000 Den. and Rio Grande Ry. 1st 7s, 1900.
$28,000 Missouri Pac. Ry. 1st Con. 6s, 1920.
$10,000 Wabash Ry. 1st 5s, 1939.
$16,000 Tenn. Coal, Iron and Ry. 1st 6s, 1902.
$30,000 Metropolitan El. Ry. 1st Gtd. 6s, 1908.
$5,000 Rensselaer & Saratoga Ry. 1st 7s, 1921.
$17,000 N. Y., Chic. & St. Louis Ry. 1st 4s, 1937.
$8,000 American Dock Impt. Co. 5s, 1921.
$5,000 Albany & Susquehanna Ry. 6s, 1906.
$2,000 Central R. R. N. J. Con. Deb. 6s, 1908.
$15,000 Ches. & Ohio Ry. 1st Cons. 5s, 1939.
$5,000 Gramercy Sugar Co. 1st Mtge. 6s, 1923.
10 shs. Bond and Mtge. Guar. Co.
81 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.
100 shs. N. Y., Chic. & St. Louis R. R. 1st pref.
50 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
35 shs. Nat'l. Park Bank.
50 shs. State Trust Co.
58 shs. Syracuse, Bingh. & N. Y. Guar. 8 p. c.
200 shs. N. Y. Phonograph Co.
1,000 shs. International Pulp Co., common.
$15,000 Winona & St. Peter R. R. 1st Extn. 7s, Guar., 1916.
10 shs. 42d St. & Grand St. Ferry R. R. (leased at 18 p. c.)
100 shs. Coney Island & Brooklyn R. R.
$450 New York Fishing Club Bonds.
10 shs. Brewers' Journal.
100 shs. New York Maennerchor.
$5,000 Gramercy Sugar Co. 1st Mtge. 6s, 1923.
$2,000 Chic., Mil. & St. Paul R. R. (Chic. P. W. Div.) 1, 5 p. c. Bonds, 1921.
$2,000 Chic. & Northwest R. R. 5 p. c. Deb. Bds., Reg., 1909.
$10,000 St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba R. R. 4½ p. c. Bds., 1933.
$5,000 Nash., Chat. & St. Louis Ry. 1st 7s, Regst., 1913.
$10,000 N. Y. & Harlem R. R. 7s Consld. Regst., 1900.
$5,000 Illinois Central R. R. 3½ p. c. Regst., 1951.
$4,000 Chic. & Alton R. R. 6 p. c. Skg. Fd. Reg., 1903.
$6,000 Pennsylvania Co. 4½ p. c. Regst., 1921.
$5,000 Northern Pacific R. R. Genl. 1st 6s, Regst., 1921.
$10,000 Silver Spring, Ocala & Gulf R. R. 1st L. G. Skg. Fd. 4s, 1918.
$17,500 Dolgeville Electric Light & Power Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1927. Nov., 1898, Coups.
100 shs. Driggs Seabury Gun & Am. Co., Pfd.
39 shs. N. Y. Mutual Gas Light Co.
4 shs. The Bank of N. Y.
200 shs. American Bond & Mtge. Co.
5 shs. Western National Bank.
24 shs. Manhattan Co. Bank.
60 shs. New Jersey Zinc Co.
$20,000 Atlantic & Pacific R. R. (Western Div.) Inc. Bds., Trust Co. Receipts.
$10,000 Detroit & Mackinac R. R. 4 p. c. "Mtge. Bds.," 1995.
$10,000 St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba R. R. 6 p. c. Const. Bds., 1933.
$10,000 Jersey City 7 p. c. Bds., 1906.
$4,000 Jersey City 7 p. c. Water Scrip Bds., 1913.
$38,000 Chic. & No. Western R. R. 5 p. c. Deb. Bds., 1929.
$10,000 Buffalo City Park 7s, due 1915.
$5,000 Cincinnati City 7 3-10 p. c. Bds., 1906.
25 shs. American Type Founders' Co.
120 shs. National Slot Machine Co. common.

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The weekly summary of crop conditions issued by the Weather Bureau to-day says:

Rains of the past week have largely relieved the drought in the Southern States. Drought still continues in Northern Louisiana, Eastern Texas, New England, and portions of New Jersey, Nebraska, Colorado, and New Mexico. There has been too much rain in Kansas, over the southern portions of Missouri, Illinois, and Indiana, and over portions of the upper lake region and Minnesota. The temperature conditions of the week have been generally favorable, except over the Northern Rocky Mountain and North Pacific Coast regions, where it has been too cool, and over portions of the Middle and South Atlantic States, which suffered, to some extent, from excessively high temperatures.

In the principal corn States of the central valleys corn has made good growth and its condition is generally improved, although in need of cultivating, which has been much retarded in nearly all sections of the district named. In portions of the Southern States corn is suffering for rain, and has been permanently injured in some part of Georgia, Florida, and Southern Texas.

Winter wheat is now being harvested as far north as the Ohio and Central Mississippi Valleys, with generally light yields, but of excellent quality. Harvesting is well advanced in Texas, and is about finished in the East Gulf and South Atlantic States. In the States of the Lower Missouri Valley some improvement is reported in the condition of wheat, which is ripening slowly in that section. On the North Pacific Coast wheat has made rapid growth under the most favorable conditions that have been experienced this season. In California, wheat is ripening.

The reports respecting Spring wheat are less favorable than in the previous week, owing to effects of excessive moisture, especially in the lowlands of North Dakota and Minnesota. In the uplands of these States, however, it has made luxuriant growth. In South Dakota, Spring wheat is in a promising condition.

Over the northern sections the general condition of oats is more promising than in the previous week, although damage from rust and too rank growth are reported from portions of the Mississippi Valley. Harvesting is nearing completion in the Southern States.

Cotton is doing well in the Carolinas and Georgia, although making slow growth in the last named State. Its condition in Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi is generally improved, but poor stands are reported from Tennessee and Alabama. In Florida and generally over the central portion of the Cotton Belt, the crop is late. In Texas it is well cultivated and growing nicely, with but few complaints of insects.

In the Ohio Valley and portions of the Middle Atlantic States rapid progress was made in transplanting tobacco, and the plants have started under the most favorable conditions.

Haying is in general progress in the States of the central valleys, the Middle Atlantic States, Oregon, and California. In the two last named States a large yield of excellent quality is being secured. A good crop is also promised in the States of the Ohio Valley, except in Kentucky and portions of Ohio. In Iowa, New England, and portions of the Middle Atlantic States the crop will be light, the shortage in New England and New Jersey being decided.

Especial attention is invited to the first telegraph summary received from the Weather Bureau official in charge of the Cuban section, which is published in this bulletin.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$271,147,388
Gold reserve	234,417,198
Net silver	5,377,335
United States notes in the Treasury	14,926,160
Treasury notes of 1890	859,201
Total receipts this day	1,274,767
Total receipts this month	18,612,770
Total receipts this year	437,902,600
Total expenditures this day	1,900,000
Total expenditures this month	17,058,000
Total expenditures this year	590,767,972
Deposits in National banks	80,284,712
Silver bullion	946,639
National bank notes received for redemption	184,881
Government receipts—	
From customs	783,881
Internal revenue	481,766
Miscellaneous	29,619

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

Dividends are announced by the Pressed Steel Car Company, the Mergenthaler Linotype Company, and the Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company, details of which will be found in another column.

Spencer Trask & Co. of this city and Lee, Higginson & Co. of Boston offer for public subscription the unsold balance, at 87½ and accrued interest, of the $1,500,000 first consolidated mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds, due April 1, 1949, of the Rio Grande Western Railway Company. President Palmer of the Rio Grande Western says that the bonds will be a first mortgage upon 110 miles already constructed, on 25 miles now under construction, and on all lines hereafter constructed or acquired; also upon $866,000 equipment already provided and on all future equipment acquired with the proceeds of the bonds. In substitution for the first mortgage 5 per cent. branch line bonds now in the treasury, ($2,850,000,) there will be issued of these 4 per cent. consolidated bonds $2,200,000. These 4 per cent. bonds, however, will pass into the treasury as a reserve of the company and the only additional interest charge actually created will be for the $1,500,000 bonds now sold, which are for the purpose of building 25 miles of new line and of discharging all car trusts and other indebtedness for equipment and of restoring the sum expended in 1896 for construction and equipment. Subscription books open June 15 and close at 12 o'clock the same day.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks heavy.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
June 13	566,929
To date this year	94,871,104
Corresponding date last year	48,802,605

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

June 13	$3,380,000
To date this year	$519,797,510
Corresponding date last year	$364,787,060

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 2@3 per cent.; at three months, 3 per cent.; at six months, 3@3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3@3½ per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Smelt. & Ref.	1	Nat. Biscuit	1
Am. Tin Plate	1	Nat. Steel	2⅝
Am. Tin Plate pf.	⅝	Nat. Steel pf.	½
Am. Steel Hoop	1¼	P., C. C. & St. L.	¾
Am. Steel Hoop pf.	1	P., C. C. & St. L. pf.	1
Consol. Gas	1¾	Pressed Steel Car	3⅝
Des M. & Ft. D. pf.	20	Pressed S. C. pf.	1⅞
Evans. & T. H. pf.	5	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	2
H. B. Claflin	1½	Third Avenue	3½
M. W. S. El. of Chi.	1	Wis. C. pf., w. is.	½
Met. St. Ry.	2½	Wis. C. pf., t. r.	1½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	1	Iowa Cent. pf.	¾
Am. Steel & Wire	1¼	Louis. & Nash.	¾
Am. Sug. Refs.	4⅝	Manhattan Con.	2
Am. Tobacco	1	Met. W. S. El. of C. pf.	2
Anaconda Cop.	⅛	Mexican Central	½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	⅛	Minn. & St. L.	½
Balt. & Ohio	1¼	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	¾
B. & O. S. W. pf. certifs.	½	M., K. & T. pf.	¾
B'klyn Rap. Tr.	1¾	Missouri Pacific	¾
Brunswick City	¾	N. J. Central	1½
Canadian Pac.	½	N. Y. Central	1½
Cent. Pac., as. pd.	½	N. Y., O. & W.	½
Ches. & Ohio	½	Northern Pacific pf.	⅛
Chi. Cons. Tr.	¾	Penn. Railroad	1
Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	½	People's Gas, Chi.	⅝
Chi., B. & Q.	1½	Pullman Car	1½
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	½	Reading	1
Chi., I. & L. pf.	1	Reading 1st pf.	1⅝
C., M. & St. P.	⅝	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	⅝
Chi. & N. W.	1	St. L. & W.	1
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1½	St. L. S. W. pf.	1½
Chi. Term. Tr.	1¾	St. P. & Omaha	½
Col. So. 2d pf.	1	Southern Pac.	½
Com. Tobacco	⅛	Southern Ry.	½
Delaware & Hud.	1	Stand. Dist. pf.	¾
Den. & Rio Gr.	⅝	Tenn. C. & Iron	1⅝
Den. & R. G. pf.	1½	Union Pacific	⅝
Erie 1st pf.	¼	Un. Pacific pf.	½
Federal Steel	1¾	U. S. Leather pf.	½
General Electric	⅛	U. S. Rubber	½
Great Nor. pf.	5	West. Un. Tel.	½
Int. Paper	⅛		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B., C. R. & N. 1st	2	P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, B.	3½
C., M. & St. P., C. & Mo. R. 5s	3⅜	Ulster & D. con. 5s	1
Leh. V. of N. Y. 4½s	1		

Bond Declined.

So. Pac. Cal 5s, sta. 1

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

The security market's upward movement was interrupted just before the close yesterday. Of a sudden, then, professional traders of the Stock Exchange fell upon the market and pummeled it aggressively. Some quotations fell materially. Very general concessions were scored, the reaction being of more consequence than any which recent raids have been able to bring about.

Many mysterious hints of impending disaster were in circulation. Only one got attention, and it was somewhat effective—a representation that American troops in the Philippines had suffered overwhelming defeat. Along with this report was an announcement that President McKinley was much disturbed, not only over lack of triumph over the Filipinos, but was in distress over threatened intervention on the part of some of the foreign powers. This sort of stuff was made to do speculative service though being proclaimed just before the market was ready to close, a period when of course nervousness can be more readily excited than at other times.

Of business news that could be used for depression nothing appeared anywhere. In so far as commercial industrial affairs are involved the record continues, just as for a long time past it has been full of encouragement.

***

One development which is becoming more and more an influence appears in the disposition of strong interests to buy and put aside blocks of the preferred shares of the new industrial corporations —such stocks as are on a conservative basis entitled to confidences. Many such stocks are selling on a basis where

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, June 13, 1899.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
17	19	650	Am. Car & Foundry.	18⅝	19	18⅝	19	.....
60	61	300	Am. Car & Found. pf.	60	60	60	60	— ⅛
39¼	40	4,152	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	40	42	39¼	40	+1
84½	84⅝	4,955	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	83½	85¾	83½	84	.....
36	36½	370	American Cotton Oil.	36½	36½	36	36	—1
74	75	100	Am. Malting Co. pf.	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	— ⅛
10⅜	11	975	American Spirits Mfg.	10⅜	11⅛	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
32	33	200	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	33⅛	33⅛	32⅛	32½	— ⅛
61¼	61¾	37,040	American Steel & Wire	62½	63⅝	61	61¼	—1⅛
96	96½	2,010	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	96½	96½	96	96¼	+ ⅛
150⅜	151	$78,510	Am. Sug. Ref. Co., x d.	155	156	150½	150½	—4⅞
39	39¼	4,029	American Tin Plate ...	38¼	40	38⅝	39	+1
85¼	86	500	Am. Tin Plate pf.....	84⅝	85	84⅝	85	— ⅝
97½	97⅝	2,815	American Tobacco	98½	99	97¼	97½	—1
29	29¼	2,050	Am. Steel Hoop	28½	29⅛	28¾	29	+1¼
75⅜	76	2,750	Am. Steel Hoop pf....	75½	76⅝	75	76	+1
51½	52	4,690	Anaconda Copper	52	52½	51⅞	51⅞	— ⅛
17¾	18	175	At., T. & S. F.	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
55⅝	55¼	13,280	At., T. & S. F. pf....	56¼	56¼	55¼	55¼	— ⅛
52	52⅜	630	Baltimore & Ohio	52½	52⅝	51⅝	51⅝	—1¼
73½	74	827	Baltimore & Ohio pf..	73½	73⅝	73½	73½	.....
8½	9½	600	B. & O. S'w'n pf., ctfs.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
115½	115⅝	51,000	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	117⅛	118⅝	115½	115⅝	—1⅜
15	15¼	860	Brunswick City	15½	15½	14½	15	— ⅛
55¼	59¾	320	Canada Southern	53⅜	53⅝	53½	53½	— ⅛
97	97¼	400	Canadian Pacific	97	97¼	97	97¼	— ⅛
51⅞	52	900	Cent. Pac., ass't pd....	52¼	52⅝	52	52	— ⅛
25	25⅛	575	Chesapeake & Ohio....	25¼	25¼	25	25	— ⅛
59⅜	60¼	1,800	Chicago Con. Traction.	60¾	61	60¼	60¾	— ⅛
182½	182¾	16,844	Chi., Bur. & Quincy..	133⅜	133⅞	132¾	132¾	—1⅛
...	124	100	Chi. & East. Ill. pf....	121	121	121	121	—1½
13⅜	14	8,400	Chicago Great West...	14	14	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
69⅝	69⅝	400	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	69	69¾	69	69	+ ⅛
30	31½	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	31½	31½	31½	31½	— ⅛
40	41	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	40½	40¾	40½	40½	—1
127¾	127⅝	29,365	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	128¾	128⅝	127	127½	— ⅝
172½	173	15	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	172⅜	172⅜	172⅜	172⅜	.....
153¾	154	825	Chicago & Northw....	154⅝	154⅝	153¼	154	—1⅝
112⅞	113¼	4,129	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	114⅝	114⅝	113	113	—1⅝
15½	16	400	Chicago Term. Trans.	17	17	16	16	—1⅝
50½	51	900	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	51½	51¼	50⅞	50⅞	— ⅝
98½	99	100	C., C. C. & St. L. pf.	98	98	98	98	.....
45⅝	46	1,300	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	46	46⅞	45¼	45¼	— ¼
17	18	200	Colorado Midland pf..	17½	17⅝	17½	17⅝	.....
5⅝	5¾	500	Colorado Southern	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	.....
46	47	110	Col. Southern 1st pf...	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	— ¼
18	19	110	Col. Southern 2d pf....	18½	18½	18½	18½	—1
179½	180	6,475	Consolidated Gas	176	181¾	173	180	+1⅝
45⅞	46⅛	9,855	Continental Tobacco ..	46¾	47⅝	46	46	— ⅞
81½	82	2,265	Continental Tobac. pf.	81⅝	82	81¾	81⅝	+ ¼
118½	119¼	850	Delaware & Hudson....	120	120	119	119	—1
23½	23¾	5,050	Denver & Rio Grande..	23⅞	23⅞	23	23¼	— ⅝
77⅞	78	5,063	Denver & R. G. pf....	79⅛	79⅝	77⅝	77⅞	—1⅛
21	20½	5,730	D. M. & Ft. Dodge....	20¼	22¼	20¼	20½	.....
105	120	100	D. M. & Ft. Dodge pf.	110	110	110	110	+20
12⅜	12⅝	65	Erie	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅝	.....
35	35½	1,700	Erie 1st pf	35⅛	36	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
18	18½	100	Erie 2d pf	18	18	18	18	.....
39¼	40	500	Evans. & T. H.	40	40¾	40	40¾	.....
83	90	200	Evans. & T. H. pf.....	84	85	84	85	+5
64	64¼	44,345	Federal Steel	65⅝	66⅜	64	64	—1⅛
83¼	83¾	13,350	Federal Steel pf	83⅞	84⅞	83¼	83¾	.....
118½	119	640	General Electric	119¼	119¼	118⅝	118⅝	.....
68½	69	321	Glucose Sugar Ref....	68¾	68¾	68¼	68⅞	.....
107	107½	200	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	107⅝	108	107⅝	107⅝	— ⅛
165½	167½	550	Great Northern pf....	167	167	166	166	—3
108¾	...	200	H. B. Claflin Co.	109	109½	109	109½	+1½
70	73	10	Homestake	72	72	72	72	.....
112¾	113¼	990	Illinois Central	113¼	113¾	113	113	— ⅛
43¾	44	1,250	International Paper....	44½	44½	44	44	— ⅛
15	15¼	200	International Silver...	15½	15½	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
47¼	48	200	Iowa Central pf.....	47½	47⅝	47½	47½	— ⅛
8⅝	9	300	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf..	9	9	9	9	.....
53⅜	54	200	Laclede Gas	53¾	53¾	53⅜	53⅜	+ ⅛
15¾	16	150	Lake Erie & West.....	15⅞	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
67⅝	67¾	2,700	Louisville & Nashville.	67¾	67¾	67¼	67¾	— ⅛
112½	112⅝	37,740	Manhattan Con	114¾	114⅝	112⅝	112⅝	—2
15	16	1,200	Met. W. S. El. of Chi.	14½	15	14½	15	+1
56	58	162	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf	56	56	56	56	—2
229¾	230½	11,290	Metropolitan St. Ry....	228	232	228	230½	+2½
13⅝	14	670	Mexican Central	14	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
...	...	25	Mexican National ctfs.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	.....
57½	58	100	Minn. & St. Louis....	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜	— ⅛
93	94	170	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	93½	93½	93½	93½	— ⅝
69	69	50	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	69	69	69	69	.....
33⅜	34	1,000	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	34¼	34½	33⅜	34	— ⅛
42½	42⅜	3,510	Missouri Pacific	43½	43⅝	42⅝	42⅝	— ⅛
43½	44	200	National Biscuit Co....	43⅞	43⅞	43½	43½	+1
30¼	30⅞	100	National Lead Co.....	30	30	30	30	+ ⅛
52	52¼	9,725	National Steel	50	53⅞	50	52	+2¾
92	92	2,815	National Steel pf.....	92	93	92	92½	+ ⅛
116	116½	2,381	New Jersey Central....	117	117¼	116	116	—1¼
165	170	100	New York Air Brake..	165	165	165	165	.....
131¾	131½	2,145	New York Central	132½	132½	131¾	131¾	—1½
212	217	15	N. Y., N. H. & H....	214	214	214	214	.....
26⅜	26¼	5,290	N. Y., Ont. & West....	27¼	27¼	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅛
20⅝	20⅞	700	Norfolk & Western....	20⅝	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	— ⅛
68¼	69	1,000	Norfolk & West. pf....	69	69½	68¾	68¾	— ⅛
11⅞	12	4,350	North American	11⅞	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	.....
47⅛	47⅜	2,825	Northern Pacific	48	48¼	47⅛	47⅛	— ⅛
76½	76¾	400	Northern Pacific pf	76¾	76⅞	76⅜	76½	.....
48⅝	48¾	1,885	Pacific Mail	48⅞	49⅝	48⅝	49	—1
131¼	131½	7,010	Pennsylvania Railroad.	132⅜	132⅝	131¼	131¾	— ⅜
119⅝	120	27,070	People's Gas, Chicago.	121	122¼	119⅞	119⅞	— ¼
2⅝	3	200	Peo., Dec. & Evans....	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	.....
58	59	4,740	P., C., C. & St. L....	58	60	57½	58¾	.....
87	88	200	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	88	87	87	87	+1
52¾	53½	1,350	Pressed Steel Car.....	52½	55	52½	55	+1⅜
82¼	84	1,530	Pressed Steel Car pf...	83½	84⅞	83	84⅞	+1⅞
156	159	322	Pullman Pal. Car Co..	157	157	157	157	—1½
21	21¼	600	Reading	21¼	21½	21	21	—1½
59½	60	8,421	Reading 1st pf	61	61½	59½	59½	—1⅜
35	35½	1,100	Reading 2d pf	35½	35⅝	35½	35½	— ⅝
77	80	11	Rio Grande West. pf...	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼	.....
39	41	190	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf...	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	.....
10	12	500	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf...	9¼	10	9¼	10	.....
72¼	73½	440	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf...	71½	73	71½	73	—2
36⅝	57	150	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf...	36⅜	36⅝	36¼	36⅜	+ ¼
11⅝	12	350	St. Louis Southw.....	12	12	12	11½	—1
30	30¼	1,800	St. Louis Southw. pf...	31¼	31¼	30	30¼	—1½
99	100	500	St. Paul & Omaha.....	99¾	99¾	99	99¼	— ⅞
31⅝	32	1,550	Southern Pacific	32½	32½	32	32	— ⅞
10⅝	11	2,750	Southern Railway	11	11¼	10⅝	10⅞	— ⅛
50⅝	50¾	825	Southern Railway pf..	50⅜	50⅞	50⅜	50⅝	— ⅜
17	17¾	300	Standard Dis. & Dis..	16⅜	17⅝	16⅜	17½	.....
64¼	65	180	Stand. Dis. & Dis. pf.	64⅜	64⅝	64⅜	64⅜	+ ⅛
7¾	8	100	Standard R. & T.....	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	—1⅜
63	63½	9,110	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	64½	64½	62½	63	.....
19¼	19½	800	Texas Pacific	19½	19½	19¼	19¼	+3⅜
190	195	100	Third Avenue	193	193	193	193	.....
...	...	10	Twin City R. T. pf....	138	138	138	138	— ⅝
41¼	41½	3,420	Union Pacific	41⅜	41⅝	41⅛	41⅛	— ⅝
75	75¼	1,942	Union Pacific pf	75⅜	75⅝	75	75	— ⅞
27	30	320	Union Bag & Paper....	30	30	30	30	.....
81⅜	82	330	Union Bag & Paper pf	82⅝	82⅝	81¾	81¾	+ ⅛
6	6¼	600	United States Leather.	6	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
71¼	71½	1,440	U. S. Leather pf.....	71⅞	71⅝	71⅝	71¼	— ⅛
53½	53⅝	3,625	United States Rubber.	53¾	53⅞	53¼	53½	— ⅛
20¼	20¼	1,000	Wabash pf	20⅜	20⅜	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
89½	90	928	Western Union Tel....	90⅜	90⅜	90	90	— ⅛
9	9¼	800	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	9	9¼	9	9¼	— ⅛
16⅜	16½	2,035	Wis. Cent., when iss..	16⅜	16⅝	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
54⅞	55	4,250	Wis. Cent. pf., w. iss.	54½	55¼	54½	55	+ ⅛
...	13⅜	50	Wis. Cent. tr. r., w. iss.	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	— ⅛
2	5	100	Wis. Cent. pf., tr. r..	3	3	3	3	+1½
Sales.....		566,929						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	100⅝	...	K. & D. M.	3½	4
5s, r., 1918	109	109½	K. & D. M. pf.	...	...
5s, c., 1918	109	109½	Knick. & W.	35	50
5s, 1918, sm.	108½	109¼	Knick. Ice...	...	53
4s, r., 1907	112⅜	113¼	Knick. I. pf.	76	79
4s, s., 1907	113⅜	114½	Lac. G. pf..	99	101
4s, r., 1925	130½	131	L. B. & W. pf.	...	...
4s, c., 1925	130½	131	Lake Shore..206	67⅛	67½
5s, r., 1904	112⅝	113	Long Island. 68	209	210
5s, c., 1904	112⅝	113	Manh. C. R..150	75	...
D. C. 3-65s.	119	...	M. C. R. pf.	...	...
Adams Exp.	110	113	Man. Beach. 20	25	...
Alb. & Susq.	195	...	Md. Coal pf. 60	75	...
Am. L. Oil..	8	12	Mich. Cent.	113	...
Am. Coal...	140	...	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	92	...
A. C. O. pf.	91	92	M. St. L.	27½	28½
Am. D. Tel.	37	40	M. St. L. pf.	72¼	72¾
Am. Exp....	130	140	Mob. & Ohio.	40	43
Am. Sm. Co.	20½	21½	M. & Essex.	83	...
A. S. R. pf., ex div.	117	118	Nat. B. pf..	97	98
A. T. & C.	100	102½	Nat. U. 1-0	110	112
Am. Tob. pf.	140	145	N. Y. Dock.	3¾	4¾
Ann Arbor..	16	18	Nat. Starch.	5	7½
Ann Arb. pf.	40	...	Nat. St. Ist pf.	.....	45	60
Beech Creek.	100	...	Nat. St. 2d pf.	.....	15	23
B. A. L. pf.	106½	...	N. C. Coal..	37	39
B. Un. Gas.	137½	139	N. Y., C. & St. L.	12½	13¾
B., R. & P.	34	...	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	63	70
B., R. & P. pf.	.....	74	75½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	18	20
B., C. R. & N.	105	...	N. Y. & Green.	...	...
Capital Trac.	92	94	N. Y. & Harlem	...	...
Cin. & Alton.	180	...	N. Y. & Hor.	75	80
C. & E. Ill.	97	100	N. Y. & N. H.	250	...
C. G. W. deb.	89	91	N. Y. & N. H. pf.	...	...
C., I. & L.	9	10	N. Y. & N. W.	36	40
C. & N. W. pf.	.....	192	194	N. Y. & N. W. pf.	...	...
C., C. & St. L.	54¼	55	N. Y. & Rich.	72	74
C., L. & W.	...	11	Pac. Coast..	39¾	40
C. L. & W. pf.	.....	37	43¼	Pac. C. 1st pf.	82	88
Cleve. & P.	184	...	Pac. C. 2d pf.	55	60
C. C. & I. D.	1¾	2¼	Park S. pf.	103	110
Col. C. & I. Dev. pf.	3	5½	Penn. Coal.	370	...
C. F. & I. pf.	.....	108	110	Peo. & East.	4	5
Col. Mid.	5	7	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	184	...
C. & H. C. & I.	12	14	P., Ft. W. & C. pf.	188	...
Com. Cable.	179	...	P. & W. pf.	7	8½
Consol. Coal.	62	...	Quicksilver.	2¼	2½
Consol. Ice...	40½	42	Quicksil'r pf.	8	10
Con. Ice pf.	.....	87	Rens. & Sar.	194	...
D., L. & W.	167	170	R. W. & O.	31	...
D., S. & A. pf.	4⅝	5	Rio G. W.	38	40
D., S. & A. pf.	.....	12½	13	S. J. & G. I.	3½	4
Eighth Ave.	380	...	St. L. & S. F.	10½	11
F. & P. M.	30	32½	St. P. & O. pf.	46	50
F. & P. M. pf.	.....	63	St. P. & O. pf.	101	103¾
Ft. W. & R.	...	...	St. P. & O. pf.	170	180
G.	24	26½	St. Jos. & G. I.	50½	62
H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	100	...	Sixth Ave.	200	...
H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	.....	100	T. & O. C.	...	20
Hock. Val.	22	25	T. & O. C. pf.	...	40
H. Val. pf.	55	58	T. C. R. T.	68⅝	69¾
Ill. C. L.	1.00	...	U. S. Exp. pf.	45	100
I. C. Co. pf.	78½	79½	U. S. Exp...	46	50
Iowa Cent.	12¾	12⅞	U. S. R. pf.	116	116½
Jol. & Chi.	180	...	U. & B. R.	170	...
K. & Mich.	11	12	Wabash	7⅞	7⅞
			W. F. Exp.	125	130
			W. & L. E. 2d pf.	28¾	24½

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced: Erie first preferred, ⅛, to 36¾; St. Paul, ⅛, to 131¾, and Atchison, ⅛, to 18⅝. Declined: New York Central, 1, to 135; Illinois Central, ⅛, to 115¾; Pennsylvania, ⅛, to 61⅛; Union Pacific preferred, ⅜, to 77⅛; Reading, ⅛, to 10⅝, and Northern Pacific preferred, ⅛, to 78¾; Canadian Pacific sold at 100¾; Louisville and Nashville at 69¼, and Erie at 13. British consols declined 1-16, to 106⅝ for money, and 106⅝ for the account. The Bank of England lost $16,000 bullion on balance.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60½@62. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 27 11-16d per ounce and in New York at 60¼c. Mexican silver dollars at 48⅛c.

On the Stock Exchange, 300 shares of Iron Silver sold at .60.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 100 shares of Consolidated California and Virginia sold at 1.55, 50 Anaconda Gold at .50, 200 Consolidated Imperial at .02, 500 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .10, 300 Golden Fleece at .38, 200 Little Chief at .16, 500 Mollie Gibson at .24, and 1,000 Pharmacist at .05.

On the Industrial Exchange, 1,600 shares Burt Gold sold at .02¼, 1,900 Good Samaritan at .01⅛, 1,400 Gregory Gold at .02⅛, 125 Gilpin and Lincoln at .42, 250 High Five at .22½@.22⅝, 425 Jennie Blanche at .52¾, 1,000 Sentinel at .002½, and 285 Morenci Copper preferred at 1.50¾@1.50¾.

***

Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.85	Horn Silver	1.60
Alta	.05	Iron Silver	.55
Anaconda Copper	.52	King. & Pemb. Iron	.37
Belcher	.38	La Crosse	.12
Best & Belcher	.45	Leadville	.08
Breece	1.60	Little Chief	.16
Brunswick	.15	Mexican	.45
Challar	.27	Ophir	.35
Chrysolite	.08	Phoenix Gold	.10
Com. Tunnel Co.	.04	Potosi	.85
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.50	Plymouth Con.	.08
Crown Point	.25	Savage	.23
Deadwood	.45	Sierra Nevada	.65
Enterprise Min. Co.	.30	Standard Con.	2.25
Father De Smet	.12	Union Con.	.35
Gould & Curry	.25	Utah	.10
Hale & Norcross	.30	Yellow Jacket	.38

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Adams Consol.	.10	Horn Silver	1.55
Ala. Fdy. No. 2	.13½	Iron Silver	.55
Ala. Fdy. No. 3	.12	Julia Consol	.02
Ala. Fdy. No. 4	.11½	Kingston & Pem.	.20
Alamo	.01	La Crosse	.14
Alice	.75	Leadville Con.	.09
Anaconda	.46	Little Chief	.19
Argentum Juanita	.24	Mexican	.45
Beicher	.37	Mollie Gibson	.23
Best & Belcher	.43	Mount Rosa	.21
Breece	1.35	Moulton	.30
Brunswick Consol.	.15	Occidental	.25
Caledonia B. H.	.50	Ontario	8.00
Cataipa	.20	Ophir	1.00
Challar	.25	Pharmacist	.03
Cr. Cr. Cons.	.09	Plymouth	.10
Creede & Cr. Ck.	.09	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.09
Crown Point	.27	Portland	1.80
Chrysolite	.10	Potosi	.35
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.50	Quicksilver	4.00
Com. T. Co. stock	.04	Quicksilver pf.	7.50
Com. T. Co. scrip	.06	Savage	.20
Crescent	.15	Sierra Nevada	.65
Deadwood Terra	.50	Standard	2.10
Eureka Consol	.25	Small Hopes	1.25
Father De Smet	.10	Specimen	.07
Gold & Globe	.04	Union Con.	.35
Golden Fleece	.39	Union	.19
Gould & Curry	.24	Utah	.14
Grey Forge	.11½	Victor	1.00
Hale & Norcross	.30	Work	.18
Homestake	60.00	Yellow Jacket	.38

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE.

Anaconda	.50	Jennie Blanche	.52¾
B. & B. C. C. Co.	2.50	Justine	.02
Burt Gold	.02¼	Mollie Gibson	.27
Cannon Ball	.004½	Morenci Copper pf.	1.50¾
Cr. Cr. Con.	.09½	Mount Rosa	.20
Elkton	.87½	Old Gold	.01¾
Gold Magnet	.01¾	Pande Basin	.40
Gold Coin, Gilpin	.35	Pilgrim	.002½
Golden Fleece	.32	Ry. Mountain	.01
Good Samaritan	.01½	Rosario Honduras	5.00
Gregory Gold	.02½	Sentinel	.002¾
Gilpin & Lincoln	.42	Union Gold	.20
Jefferson	.06	Waldorf	.01¾

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 2s coup	100½	10,000	21¼
500	100½	Mex Cent 2d inc	
17,000	100½	10,000	11⅜
		Mex Inter 1st 4s	
Ann Arbor 1st 4s		9,000	88½
1,000	93¼	Mo, K & T 1st 4s	
14,000	93½	1,000	93½
Atch, Topeka & Santa Fe adjust 4s		500	94½
20,000	84	Mo, K & Tex 2d	
18,000	83¾	10,000	67
2,000	83¾	Mo, K & Tex of T 5s	
10,000	83¾	20,000	90
5,000	83¾	Mo Pacific trust 5s	
6,000	83¾	25,000	98
5,000	83¾	Mob & Ohio, Montgom Div 5s	
Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s		7,000	109
8,000	103	N Y Cent & Hud, Lake Shore col 3½s	
62,000	102⅞	2,000	102⅜
Austin & Northwest 1st		5,000	102½
7,000	100	N Y Cent & Hud 3½s	
Balt & Ohio 3½s		5,000	89¾
108,000	100⅜	N Y, Chi & St L 4s	
50,000	100⅝	7,000	107¼
50,000	100⅜	5,000	107⅞
Bal & Ohio 4s		N Y, Ont & W ref 4s	
5,000	102½	9,000	106½
59,000	102⅝	N Y, Sus & West G M	
2,000	102⅝	28,000	100
15,000	102⅝	6,000	100½
Balt & Ohio, Southw div 3½s, when is		3,000	101
30,000	86	1,000	100
Brooklyn, Queens Co & Sub con gtd 5s		6,000	100½
3,000	106⅜	Norf & West gen 4s	
2,000	106⅜	10,000	95¼
2,000	106⅜	2,000	95¼
Brook Rap Tran 5s		1,000	95¼
5,000	113	2,000	95¼
Buff, Roch & P G M 5s		Nor Pac gen lien 3s	
3,000	110¼	2,000	68
Bur, C R & North 1st		5,000	67¾
2,000	108	Nor Pac prior lien 4s	
Canada South 1st 5s		40,000	106⅜
5,000	111	1,000	106¼
Cent Ga Ry con 5s		Oreg R R & Nav 4s	
7,000	96¼	25,000	102¼
5,000	96⅞	Oreg Short L 1st con 5s	
10,000	96¾	2,000	114½
10,000	96¾	Inc B & col trust	
Cent of N J gen 5s		10,000	72½
11,000s20F	121½	10,000	72
2,000	122	Pitts, C, C & St. L 4½s Series B	
2,000	121½	3,000	119
Cent Pac 1st, when iss		Reading Co gen 4s	
20,000	102⅝	125,000	90
Cent Pac 5s, 1939 Speyer & Co ctfs		20,000	90¼
10,000s20F	125⅜	20,000	90½
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s		50,000	90⅝
5,000	95	67,000	90¾
20,000	94⅞	2,000	90⅝
Ches & Ohio con 5s		5,000	90⅝
9,000	119	15,000	90⅝
2,000	119¼	5,000	91
3,000	119	15,000	90⅝
10,000	119¼	8,000	91
Chi, Bur & Qy, Neb ext 4s		11,000	90⅞
5,000	111⅞	26,000	90⅝
Chi, Bur & Qy, Iowa Div 4s		Rich & Danv deb 5s stamped	
1,000c	106½	2,000	109
Chi & E Ill gen 5s		Rio Grande West 1st	
5,000	117⅛	3,000	100¼
Chi, M & St P, Chi & Mo River 5s		Rome, W & Og cons	
1,000	125¼	3,000	129
Chi & North'w gen 3½s		St L & Iron Mt 2d	
10,000	83⅞	1,000	105⅝
Chi, R I & Pac gen 4s		St L & Iron Mt gen 5s	
10,000	110½	10,000	111½
Chi, R I & Pac 6s reg		48,000	111¼
10,000	133½	5,000	111¼
Chi & W Ind G M		St L Southwestern 1st	

34.50; December, 34.75. RIO—No. 7 Rio, 7¾075; exchange, 8½d; cleared for the United States, 3,000 bags; stock, 249,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4 11-16c; muscovado, 4⅛c; molasses sugar, 4 1-16c.

WOOL.—BOSTON, June 13.—Business has been fairly active and the tone of the market continues firm. Territory wools have shown increased sales at 45c for fine medium and fine in the scoured basis. Fleece wools move slowly, but the tone is firm. Australian wools are firm, but their movement is slow, with prices unchanged. The following are the quotations for leading descriptions: Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces—X and above, 25@26c; XX and XX and above, 27c; delaine, 29@30c; No. 1 combing, 29@30c; No. 2 do, 28@29c. Michigan, Wisconsin, &c.—X Michigan, 21@22c; No. 1 Michigan combing, 27c; No. 2 do, 27c; No. 1 Illinois combing, 27c; No. 2 do, 27c; X New York, New Hampshire, and Vermont, 29@31c; No. 1 New York, New Hampshire, and Vermont, 28c; delaine, Michigan, 26@27c. Unwashed Medium, &c.—Kentucky and Indiana ¼-blood, combing, 22@22½c; ⅜-blood, 22@23c; Missouri, ¼-blood, combing, 21c; ⅜-blood, 21@22c; braid combing, 18½@19c. Jake and Georgia, 19@20c. Territory Wools—Montana and Dakota, fine medium and fine, 14@16c; scoured, 45c; staple, 40@48c; Utah, Wyoming, fine medium and fine, 14@16c; scoured, 43@45c; staple, 45@47c; Idaho, fine medium and fine, 12@15c; scoured, 43@45c; medium, 14@16c; scoured, 40@42c. Australian—Scoured basis, combing, superfine, 75c; good, 70@73c; average, 68@70c.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $7.20, and in bulk $4.70; Philadelphia, barrels, $7.15, and in bulk $4.65; refined, cases, $8.20; crude naphtha, cargoes, $10; deodorized, $10.50; cottonseed oil, prime crude, nominal; prime crude, free on board, mills, 17@18c; prime Summer yellow, 25½c; off Summer, yellow, 24@24½c; butter grades, 29@31c; prime white, 29@30c; prime Winter yellow, 30@31c; linseed, American, raw, 39@40c; American, boiled, 41@42c; Calcutta, raw, 54c; lard oil, 40@42c.

METALS.—Iron—Northern, No. 1 foundry, $18; southern, No. 2 soft, $16.50; steel rails, $26.50; pig iron warrants, $13.50; lake copper, ingot, $18.40; tin, $25.70; Exchange, lead, $4.47½; brokers' lead, $4.25; spelter, $6.40.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $2; tar oil, barrels, $3.60; spirits of turpentine, 38½@39c; resin, common to good, strained, $1.30@$1.32½; good, $1.35; F, $1.37½; G, $1.55; H, $1.70; I, $1.75; K, $1.90; M, $2.15; N, $2.35; W G, $2.50; W W, $2.75.

WILMINGTON, June 13.—Spirits of turpentine, 35¼@36c. Resin, 90@95c. Crude turpentine, $1.25, $2.10, and $2.20. Tar, $1.30.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 13.—Spirits of turpentine, 37¼c. Resin firm and unchanged.

CHARLESTON, June 13.—Turpentine, 36½c. Resin firm and unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—No trading. CALVES—No trade of importance. City-dressed veals, 7½@10c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Common to good sheep, $3.25@$4.50; yearlings, $5@$5.75; 20 cars Southern lambs sold at $6.25; mainly $7@$8. HOGS—$4.10@$4.15; choice State hogs, $4.20.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Yesterday's Dealings by Brokers—Little Demand for Yonkers Lots at Auction—Other Sales.

Horace S. Ely & Co. have sold for a client the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 15 West Twentieth Street, 28 by 100.

Paul Mayer has sold for John Casey to a builder the plot at the northwest corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 100.11 by 100.

The same broker has also sold for William H. Taubert a plot of four lots at the southeast corner of the Southern Boulevard and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street; also, for Uhlfelder & Hecht, the four-story flat at the northwest corner of Elton Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street.

It is reported that Randolph Guggenheimer has sold the plot on the north side of Ninety-sixth Street, 150 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 100 by 100.

Samuel E. Jacobs has bought from Peter Mundorf 115 Seventh Street, 21 by 112, and will erect a six-story two-family flat on the lot.

William and Adolph Bachrach have sold to Adolph Rosenstein the six-story tenement 89 East Fifth Street, 25 by 100.

Patrick Lilly has sold to Lowenfeld & Prager the four dwellings 811 to 817 East Fifth Street, 80 by 97.6.

Results at Auction.

The sale of 174 lots at Lowerre Station, Yonkers, conducted by Auctioneer Ryan at 111 Broadway yesterday, attracted little attention, and after twenty parcels had been sold the balance of the offering was withdrawn. Prices ranged from $300 to $850 a lot.

Plaintiffs were the buyers of all the properties sold under foreclosure proceedings. Results follow:

By Samuel Goldsticker.

247 and 249 West Ninety-eighth Street, 17 and 18, respectively, by 100.11, two four-story brick dwellings; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, John O. Baker..... 36,250

253 and 255 West Ninety-eighth Street, each 18 by 100.11, two four-story brick dwellings; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, John O. Baker..... 34,613

By William Kennelly.

835 and 837 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, each 25 by 100, two five-story brick and stone front apartment houses; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Herman Schifter 27,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

212 and 214 East Ninety-ninth Street, 50 by 100.11, four-story brick building, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Greenwood Cemetery Corporation.... 15,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, executor's sale, 230 and 232 Madison Street, south side, 43.7 feet east of Jefferson Street, each 21.1 by 70, two four-story brick flats.

By William M. Ryan, partition sale, tract of ninety acres included by McLean, Kimball, and Central Avenues, Yonkers.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, partition sale, Frederick M. Calder, referee. One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, southeast corner of Convent Avenue, four lots, each 25 by 99.11; 341 West Forty-seventh Street, north side, 500 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 100.4½, four-story brick building.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Henry M. Whitehead, referee, 448 West Thirty-eighth Street, south side, 168.6 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 37 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement, with one-story frame building at the rear. Due on judgment, $9,900.

By William Kennelly, public auction sale, 708 Washington Street, west side, 64 feet north of Perry Street, 23 by 87.10 and irregular, three-story and attic brick building; 1,317 Avenue A, west side, 120 feet south of Seventy-first Street, 25 by 100, vacant.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Lloyd McKim Garrison, referee, 254 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, south side, 250 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 17.6 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $11,572.

By William Kennelly, public auction sale, 98 East Fifty-second Street and 351 Park Avenue, being the southeast corner of those streets, 19.2 by 95, four-story brick and stone apartment house, with stores.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, George E. Morgan, referee, 798 to 806 Third Avenue, northwest corner of Forty-ninth Street, 100.5 by 80, five-story stone-front tenement, with stores, on 798, six-story stone-front tenements, with stores, on 800 to 806. Due on judgment, $19,451; subject to other mortgages for $135,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, George E. Morgan, referee, 1,695 to 1,701 Third Avenue, northeast corner of Ninety-fifth Street, each 25 by 100, four five-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $32,840; subject to other mortgages for $90,000.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 124 and 126 West Forty-seventh Street, south side, 297.6 feet west of Sixth Avenue, each 18.9 by 100.5, two three-story brownstone-front dwellings.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Amsterdam Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, 24.11 by 100, vacant; 416 West Fifty-second Street, south side, 200 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 20 by 100.5, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $12,010; subject to other mortgages for $3,000 on each parcel.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Andrew S. Hamersley, referee, 257 West Seventy-first Street, north side, 225 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 16.8 by 102.2, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $7,648; subject to another mortgage for $13,825.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William B. Dowell, referee, East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, south side, 225 feet east of Pleasant Avenue, 23 by 100.11 and irregular, vacant. Due on judgment, $3,987.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Twenty-eighth Street, south side, 97.10 feet west of First Avenue, for a six-story brick factory, 120 by 95; Manhattan Brass Company of 485 First Avenue, owner; Buchman & Deisler, architects; cost, $75,000.

Riverside Drive, east side, 59.10 feet south of One Hundred and Eighth Street, for two five-story brick and stone dwellings, 26 by 84 and 89; Adolph Openhym of 42 Greene Street, owner; Robert D. Kohn of 96 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $80,000.

Forty-second Street, north side, 131 feet west of Seventh Avenue, for a three-story brick theatre, 69 by 100.4; George M. Jansen of 106 East Fourteenth Street, owner; John E. Kerby of 722 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $260,000.

Two Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 131 feet west of Keppler Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 24; Mrs. M. Roemer, owner; W. H. Van Dusen, builder; cost, $1,200.

Bronx Park Avenue, west side, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 42; F. S. Landman, owner; W. C. Dickerson of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $2,600.

No. 62 Second Avenue, for a five-story brick stable, 20.6 by 125; Philip Siegel of 5 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, owner; Sass & Smallheiser of 23 Park Row, architects; cost, $12,000.

Alterations.

No. 106 Lexington Avenue, to a three-story and basement brick and frame flat; Henry H. Jackson of 163 East Twenty-seventh Street, owner; John H. Kimbel, architect; cost, $8,000.

No. 30 West Thirty-third Street, to a four-story brick and stone bachelor apartment house; M. J. O'Shaughnessy, Jr., owner; L. Moses of, 47 West Ninety-seventh Street, architect; cost, $7,000.

No. 251 West Twenty-fourth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; the Rev. Father Wischer of 116 West Twenty-fourth Street, owner; L. Alavoine Company of 42 West Forty-third Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 96 and 98 Baxter Street, to a four-story brick warehouse, 45.7 by 50.3; Frank Hooper of 130 West Seventy-fourth Street, owner; J. B. Brazier of 106 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $16,500.

No. 25 East Twenty-ninth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Lucy Drexel, owner; H. S. Bush, architect; cost, $750.

No. 991 East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; A. J. Nickerson, premises, owner; E. S. Southworth, architect; cost, $700.

No. 116 East Seventieth Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; M. Reid of 18 East Twentieth Street, owner and architect; cost, $500.

One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, northwest corner of Anthony Avenue, to a two and a half story frame dwelling; Charles R. Young, owner; E. Burger of 111 Broadway, architect; cost, $350.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, June 13.

ALEXANDER AV, e s, 120 ft n of 139th St, 20x106.6; William A. Meikleham to James J. Williams..... 8,000

ALL TITLE TO RIGHT OF WAY TO A sixteen-foot private road on the map of Isaac P. Martin; Charles Hall and wife to Benjamin F. Watkins.....

ANTHONY AV, w s, 44.5 ft n of Bush St, 19.5x80.2x18.5x86.2; William J. Marshall and another to Burton H. Emrich.....

CLINTON AV, w s, 195.7 ft s of Jefferson St, 95.7x137.5x irregular; William T. Lavelle to Victor Gerhards.....

ESSEX ST, 49, 25x87.6; Kaskel Solomon to Annie Goldberg.....

FRONT ST, 90, n s; William H. Willis to Jonas B. Kissam.....

GRAND ST, 386, 25x75; Louis Rothstein to Jacob Lunitz.....

HARRISON AV, w s, 125.1 ft n of Morton Place, 50.2x130.10x53x144; Carrie J. Slaghi to Jennie V. Maschke.....

HOME ST, n e corner of Union Av, 266.3 x44.8x222x30.2; George S. Bell to E. T. Bell.....

LOT 7, map of 160 lots of Maximilian Morganthau, 23d Ward; Jennie M. Tompkins to Maximilian Morganthau.....

LOT 16, map of estate of William Adee; Russell A. Purdy to John S. Mapes.....

LOT 78, map made by Charles A. Mapes, recorded at Westchester; also Lot 79; George Cornils to Catherine Cornils.....

LOT 82, map of village of East Tremont, 66x150; Tremont Investment Company to John H. Metzler.....

LOT 193, second map of the property of the Neill estate, 24th Ward; August Diener to Martha Miller.....

LOTS 3, 4, and 7, map of lands in the 12th Ward of Isaac P. Martin; Benjamin F. Watkins and wife to Sarah C. Fulton.....

PARK AV, w s, 111 ft s of 182d St, 18x87.2x18x86.6; the Northern Improvement Company to Olga Balaban.....

PELHAM ROAD, e s, 159.6 ft n of Emily St, 221.3x13.6 to Pier Av, x21.2x127.9; Henry Parfitt to Edward Secor.....

SHERMAN ST, n s, 150 ft e of Railroad Av, 50x100; Henry D. Lichtenstein to Charles E. Lichtenstein.....

VANDERBILT AV, e s, 150 ft n of 174th St, 48x150.3x52x151; Louise M. Koenig and others, &c., to Frederick L. Delamater.....

VANDERBILT AV, e s, 150 ft n of 174th St, 48x150.3x52x151; Louise M. Koenig and others, &c., to Frederick L. Delamater.....

VANDERBILT AV, e s, 150 ft n of 174th St, 48x150.3x52x151; Frederick L. Delamater to Gerald C. Connor.....

VANDERBILT AV, e s, 150 ft n of 174th St, 48x150.3x52x151; Caroline Brandes and another to Frederick L. Delamater, 2-10 part.....

VANDERBILT AV, e s, 150 ft n of 174th St, 48x150.3x52x151; Charles Friedrich and another, heirs, &c., to Frederick L. Delamater, 50-525 part.....

WADSWORTH AV, w s, 24.11 ft n of 176th St, 75x100; New York Juvenile Asylum to Mary T. Donovan.....

WALES AV, w s, 237.7 ft s of Westchester Av, 75x86.11x88.9x130.5; J. Murray Sanderson to Meradith H. Murray.....

WALTON AV, w s, 154.5 ft s of approach to Grand Boulevard and Concourse at 165th St, 25x100; Hannah C. Doran to Charles L. Doran.....

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 848.4 ft n of 2d St, 75x75.2x77.8x58.8; Irving Washburn, referee, to John S. Mapes.....

WEST BROADWAY, n w corner of Worth St, 50.2x50.2; Adolph M. Bendheim and wife to Thomas H. Bell.....

2D AV, 945, s w corner of 28th St, 24.8x100; George Honeck to John G. W. Honeck and another, ½ part.....

7TH AV, w s, at intersection of Greenwich Av, runs n e 100± s e 25.6± s w 100.2± s w 18; Amelia E. Hammond to William Rhinelander and another, as executors and trustees, and others.....

7TH AV, w s, at n e s of Greenwich Av, runs s e 17 x n 23.10 x s w 18; Amelia E. Hammond to William Rhinelander and another, trustees.....

6TH ST, w corner of Morse Av, runs n w 100x s w 101.2x s e 100 to avenue x n e 101.2; Ida M. Henry, individually and as executrix, to Evelyn H. White.....

18TH ST, 128 West, 20x92; Mary L. Hall to Edward L. Hall.....

35TH ST, 328 and 330 East, 50x100; T. H. Gee to Laura Billings.....

43D ST, s w, 115 ft w of 7th Av, 15x100.5; George Seree to Louis Zinke and another, ½ part.....

43D ST, s s, 115 ft w of 7th Av, 15x100.5; Louis S. Field to Louis Zinke and another.....

46TH ST, 20 East, 20x100.5; Louis Josephthal and others, executors, &c., to Bella Moses.....

52D ST, 38 West, 22x100.5; Francesco Bianchi to George M. Tuttle.....

53D ST, 211 East, 20x100.5; Owen O. Schimmel to Philip E. Wolff.....

53D ST, 213 East, 20x100.5; Sarah A. Austin to Philip E. Wolff.....

72D ST, 241 West, 25x102.2; Elmer A. Darling to Hannah G. Weterbee.....

87TH ST, s s, 215 ft n e of Avenue A, 18.3 x62.11x18.3x63; Edmund C. Labberton and others to Herman H. Labberton.....

90TH ST, 43 West, 25x100; Lizzie M. Rothman to Leopold M. Rothman and another.....

104TH ST, n s, 116.8 ft w of 2d Av, 16.8x100.11; Simon Sternberg to City Real Estate Company.....

121ST ST, s s, 104.10 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 18x100.11; Simon Haberman and wife to Bernhard Freund.....

123D ST, n s, 158.1 ft e of Lenox Av, 16.7x100.11; Alice Von Keller to Charles Mayne.....

129TH ST, s s, 258 ft e of 8th Av, 100x99.11; Bernhard Freund and wife to Simon Haberman.....

130TH ST, n s, 92.6 ft w of Madison Av, 17.6x99.11; Rebecca Hirsch and another to William J. Mollan.....

137TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 7th Av, 25x99.11; Wilber McBride, referee, to John T. White, as guardian.....

137TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 7th Av, 25x99.11; Wilber McBride, referee, to John T. White, as guardian.....

138TH ST, 848 East, 34.3x100x31.6x100; Herman Schmuck to John Seekamp.....

207TH ST, s s, 405.1 ft w of Perry Av, 100x100; Fanny Hess to Leopold Hutter.....

Recorded Leases.

BARRETT, Thomas, to Annie Kurzman; 1,898 3d Av, 3 years..... $1,200

GREENBERG, Meyer, to Joseph Lieberman; 25 Essex St and 42 Hester St, 2 3-12 years.....

LAWRENCE, Joseph W., individually and as trustee, to John Metz; 429 9th Av, s w corner of 34th St, 4 years.....

MOONEY, John A., to Harry N. Field; 1,715 and 1,717 Broadway, 4 10-12 years. $4,000 and.....

SLAVEN, Henry B., to Matilda French; 134 West 72d St, 1 year.....

TRUSTEES OF THE SAILORS' SNUG Harbor to Manly A. Ruland and another; Clinton Place, s s, 50.1 ft w of Greene St, 25.1x109.10x25x111.6, 21 years.

Recorded Mortgages.

ALTING, Charles F., to Henry Alting; 526 East 120th St, 2 years.....

AU, Lola M., to Abigail J. Purdy; Katonah Av, widened, w s, 60 ft s of Holly St, 3 years.....

BALABAN, Olga, to the Northern Improvement Company; Park Av West, w s, 111 ft s of 182d St, instalments.....

BAUMANN, Johannah, to Joseph C. Levi, trustee, &c.; 434 Lenox Av, collateral...

BELL, Thomas H., to Adolph M. Bendheim; West Broadway, n w corner of Worth St, 1 year.....

BELL, Thomas H., to Adolph M. Bendheim; West Broadway, n w corner of Worth St, 1 year.....

BELL, Thomas H., to Adolph M. Bendheim; 153d St, s s, 70 ft e of Morris Av, 1 year.....

BEYER, Bernhard, to Michael Heumann; Broadway, n e corner of Reade St, leasehold, secures notes.....

BRUGNELLI, Virginia, to Sarah W. Downer; 117th St, n s, 75 ft w of Lenox Av, 5 years.....

BURTON, Anna A. and Myron C., to Abigail J. Purdy; 239th St, s s, 380 ft e of Keppler Av, 3 years.....

CONNOR, Gerald C., to William H. Payne; Vanderbilt Av, e s, 150 ft n of 174th St, 2 years.....

DILL, Washington, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 860 8th Av, 3 years.....

DOBSON, Elizabeth, to the Union Dime Savings Institution; 146th St, s s, 150 ft w of Broadway, 5 years.....

DONOVAN, Mary T., to New York Juvenile Asylum; Wadsworth Av, w s, 24.11 ft n of 176th St, 2 years.....

FELBEL, Hannah, to Maurice Brill; 867 Cherry St, demand.....

FIDUCIA, Leopoldo, to American Missionary Association; 511 and 515 West 159th St, two mortgages, each.....

FIDUCIA, Leopoldo, to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company; 511 and 515 West 159th St, demand, two mortgages, each.....

GERHARDS, Victor, to Barbara Michl; 1,341 Clinton Av, 3 years.....

GERHARDS, Victor, to Sigmund Cohn; 1,347 Clinton Av, 3 years.....

GERHARDS, Victor, to Barbara Michl; 1,343 Clinton Av, 3 years.....

HABERMAN, Simon, to Bernhard Freund; 129th St, s s, 258 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year..

HAUTZ, Anne, to John L. Thomas; Lot 78, map of Pugsley estate, Van Nest Station, 1 year..... 220

KENN, James, to Everett L. Barnard; Pelham Av, widened, s s, 1.9 ft from s e corner of said avenue and Webster Av; also strip adjoining, 1 year..... 3,400

KERVAN, Charles, to the American Missionary Association; 2,094 and 2,096 Amsterdam Av, 1 year, two mortgages, each. 26,000

KERVAN, Charles, to Jacob D. Butler; Amsterdam Av, w s, 293.9 and 321.3 ft s of 165th St, 1 year, two mortgages, each. 2,500

KERVAN, Charles, to John Bell; Amsterdam Av, w s, 27.10 ft s of 164th St, 1 year..... 3,000

KURZMAN, Samuel, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 1,898 3d Av, saloon lease, demand..... 1,500

MARTIN, Thomas, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 11th Av, e s, 40.5 ft s of 44th St, 5 years..... 3,000

MARTIN, Thomas, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 19 North Moore St, 5 years..... 10,000

MASCHKE, Jennie V., to Frederic E. and Hugh N. Camp, Jr., executors, &c.; Harrison Av, w s, 125.1 ft n of Morton Place, installments..... 1,680

MILLER, Mary E. and Charles W., to Henry F. Miller; 169th St, n s, 137 ft e of Boston Av, demand..... 500

MILLER, Jennie E., to the City Mortgage Company; Jackson Av, e s, 25 ft n of 158th St, demand..... 2,000

MILLER, Hew, to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; 56 East 18th St, 3 years..... 93,000

MILLER, Hew, to Emanuel Hellner and others; 56 East 18th St, demand..... 5,311

MOLLAN, William J., to Samuel Hoar, trustee; 130th St, n s, 92.6 ft w of Madison Av, 3 years..... 10,000

MULLER, Gustav A., to the Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks; 203 and 205 East 104th St, 5 years..... 17,000

MULHALL, Margaret, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; parts of lots Nos. 17 and 18, map Ursuline Convent property, demand..... 8,000

MURRAY, Meradith J., to Josephine E. Carpenter and others, executors, &c.; Wales Av, w s, 237.7 ft s of Westchester Av, 1 year..... 25,000

PETERSON, Elizabeth A., to Michael J. Scanlan, guardian, &c.; Fairmount Place, n s, 400 ft w of Marmion Av, 3 years... 1

PIKE, Eliza C., and Mary J. Smith to Nancy Crozier; 487 Columbus Av, demand..... 37,500

POOLE, George E. and Florence B., to Abner Mickley; 87th St, n s, 150 ft e of West End Av, secures note..... 1

SCHIELE, Anna, to the City Real Estate Company; 173 to 177 West 45th St, 2 years..... 10,000

SEWARD, Mary R., and others to George R. Lockwood, trustee, &c.; 143d St, s s, 63.2 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 25,000

SMITH, Burton H., to William J. Marshall and another; Anthony Av, w s, 44.5 ft n of 169th St, instalments..... 15,000

STRESE, Margarethe, to City Mortgage Company; 169th St, n w corner of Clinton Av, 1 year..... 1,000

STRESE, Margarethe, to City Mortgage Company; 169th St, n s, 28.3 ft w of Clinton Av, 1 year..... 1

STRESE, Margarethe, to City Mortgage Company; 169th St, n s, 53.4 ft w of Clinton Av, 1 year..... 15,000

STRESE, Margarethe, to City Mortgage Company; Clinton Av, w s, 100 ft n of 169th St, 1 year..... 16,000

SUTHERLAND, George, and James McNeill, to Kerr, Hall and another; Clinton Pl, s s, 50.1 ft w of Greene St, leasehold, 5 years..... 13,722

TAYLOR, William A. and Mary, to James Owen, lot 137, block M, map Van Nest Park, 1 year..... 6,000

THOMSON, Jane E. and Eugene, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 29 West 46th St, 5 years..... 250

VALENTE, Gabriel, to Abram Abelman; 118th St, s s, 285 ft e of Lenox Av, 1 year..... 20,000

WHITE, Evelyn H., to Jane M. Henry, executrix, &c.; 6th St, west corner Morse Av, 1 year..... 2,500

WOLFF, Philip E., to Joseph C. Levi, trustee, &c.; 209 to 213 East 53d St, 1 1-3 years..... 16,500

ZINKE, Louis and Alexander U., to Louise S. Field; 43d St, s s, 115 ft w of 7th Av, 2 years..... 30,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ABELMAN, Abram, to Harris Solomon..Nominal

BERTIN, Therese, to Eugenia M. Bertin. 16,000

CASKEL, Anna, and others, executors, &c., to Theodore Bitterman..... 3,000

ENO, Amos F., and others, executors, &c., to United States Trust Company of New York, 8 assignments, aggregating..... 103,640

ENO, Amos F., and others, executors, &c., to Amos Eno E. Johnstone, 4 assignments, total..... 110,250

ERLANGER, Max, to Randolph Guggenheimer..... 4,900

HOLLAND, Juliet, to John Diefenthaler.. 3,000

KISSAM, Bertha E., to Catharine A. Requa..... 1,000

McGOWN, Rutherford B., to Mount Morris Bank, 2 assignments, each..... 2,000

MULLIGAN, James, to Mary A. Mulligan. 350

PANCOAST, Archer D., to Winthrop A. and Lewis S. Chanler, executors, &c..... 20,000

POWELL, Sarah H., to Esther A. and Sarah L. Frost..... 4,000

RAABE, Herman and Henry, jr., to Max Kobre..... Nominal

RIEGE, Alice B., to Josephine K. Jones and others, trustees..... 8,100

SMITH, Andrew H., and another, executors, &c., to Davison H. Smith, two..Nominal

STEVENS, Sarah J. E., to Louis A. Seitz..... Nominal

TRASK, Gustavus D. S., to Elliott Smith and others, trustees..... 10,142

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 25 ft s of 142d St, 75x100; W. Ormiston Tate against Clarence Kent, owner; Orison Dickinson, contractor..... 150

AMSTERDAM AV, 383 to 387, and 172 to 178 West 79th St; Haas & Fried against Dora Osborne, owner and contractor..... 1,300

ARTHUR AV, n s, 225 ft e of 187th St, 25x100; Church E. Gates & Co. against Giovanni Maresco and Antonio Somma, owners and contractors..... 50

ARTHUR AV, w s, 50 ft s of 187th St, 25x100; Church E. Gates & Co. against Giovanni Maresco and Antonio Somma, owners and contractors..... 50

CLAY AV, w s, 135 ft n of 174th St, 50 x100; W. Jackson's Son against G. F. Purrington, owner and contractor..... 46

JACKSON AV, w s, 75 ft s of 156th St, 2.0x75; Charles Tirelli against Willis R. Phillips, owner and contractor..... 800

VAN BUREN ST, e s, 275 ft s of Columbus Av, 50x100; James V. Lawrence against Josephine B. Rezzano, owner; Angelo Rezzano, contractor..... 602

53D ST, 41 West; John Tucker against James Wilkinson, owner; W. H. Aldrich & Co., contractors..... 524

53D ST, 217 East; Charles H. Southard against Margaret Thornton, owner and contractor..... 113

92D ST, s s, 100 ft w of Central Park West, 100x100.8; William Buess against John W. Stevens, owner and contractor. 219

94TH ST, 21 East; Janes & Kirtland against Joseph E. Schoenberg, owner and contractor..... 83

110TH ST, cor Cathedral Parkway, n s, 200 ft e of 7th Av, 75x70.11; Alexander McMurray against Thomas K. Moore, owner and contractor..... 1,892

124TH ST, n s, 335 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 53x111; Antonio Cassatta against Eugene C. Potter, owner; George F. Finnler, contractor..... 250

150TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Morris Av, 25x100; the McDougall & Potter Company against Raphael Avallone, owner and contractor..... 300

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

7TH AV, n e corner of 138th St, 100.10 to 139th St x178; Gustave L. Morgenthau with Dorothea Weibel, 16 payments.....170,000

ORDER UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

TRINITY AV, e s, 175 ft s of 156th St, 25x100; Riley & Co. on P. T. Brady to William T. Hookey..... 109

Lis Pendens.

AVENUE D, 183; Bertha B. and Lucy Bach against Wolf Solomon, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Davis & Kaufmann.

BEACH ST, 80, Louis Metz against Florence Hill, individually and as executrix, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wood & Hill.

LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 70th St, 20.5x 75.6; John V. Schaefer Company against Charles Haase, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, T. Gilleran.

MANHATTAN AV, 502; Jeremiah P. Robinson and another, trustees, &c., against Mary E. Harris, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Owen & Sturges.

MANHATTAN AV, w s, 25.11 ft s of 121st St, 18.0x95; Jacob Corlies, as executor, &c., against Mary E. Harris and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. M. Powell.

WEST BROADWAY, 175; Albert R. Palser against J. Berre King and others, (second amended partition;) attorneys, Stoddard & Thomas.

7TH ST, n s, 77.6 ft e of 2d Av, 27.6x105; Wakefield William M. Walton, trustee, against Laura S. Ellison and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Fletcher, McCutcheon & Brown.

27TH ST, 144 East; James Ridgway against Isabel Saportas, (action to recover interest in real estate, &c.;) attorney, J. Ridgway.

34TH ST, 417 East; John Gerken against Anne H. Marshall, (action to recover amount, &c.;) attorney, H. H. Gibbs.

42D ST, 45 and 47 West; Abram G. Abramson against The Harmonie Club, (action to establish lien, &c.;) attorneys, E. W. & T. H. Harris.

105TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x 100.11; Julia E. Cameron against Cornelius H. Tallman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, De Grove & Riker.

123TH ST, s s, 308 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 81x 100.11; Anna M. Somerville against Charles Naarden and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. E. Wyckoff.

162D ST, n s, 53.5 ft e of Brook Av, 27x100; Margaret Morgan against Elizabeth Meyer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. Unangst.

Philadelphia Serial Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, June 13.—Mayor Ashbridge to-day authorized the placing of advertisements for sealed proposals for the purchase of $5,000,000 of the $11,200,000 serial loan of the City of Philadelphia authorized by ordinance of City Councils. The bids will be opened at the Mayor's office at noon, June 26. The loan is to be placed at a rate of interest not to exceed 3½ per cent., and is to be divided into two series of $5,000,000 each. The money is to be used for the improvement of the water supply, completion of the high school, erection of school buildings, paving of the streets and repairs to highways, equipment and building of Philadelphia museum, and for other municipal improvements.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Wednesday, June 14.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens at 11 A. M., in Room 124, Post Office Building. Jury calendar.

102—Simon vs. Am. Cr. Ind. Co.

111—Schofield vs. Mercantile Nat. Bank.

118—Leiter vs. Ronalds.

156—Barton vs. 3d Av. R. R.

165—Maloney vs. Dunlop.

170—Blank vs. Dry D., E. B., &c., R. R.

176—Trowbridge vs. Un. Printing Co.

181—White-Smith Music Co. vs. Morning J'n'l

145—Johnston vs. Sanger.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.

Discharges in bankruptcy.

551—In re Mores.

494—In re Coon.

834—In re Hamersley.

802—In re Mann.

784—In re Barnett & Rosenberg.

142—In re Peteler.

810—In re Pierson.

831—In re Sommeschein.

824—In re Ramsay.

828—In re Jacob.

808—In re Diamond.

868—In re Levensove.

788—In re Cannon.

838—In re Chase.

855—In re Strassburg.

742—In re Finegan.

850—In re Fuchs.

822—In re Struss.

761—In re Lascher.

841—In re Cohn.

643—In re Webb.

846—In re Bassett.

651—In re Mosso.

849—In re Manhelmus.

877—In re Lyon.

25—In re Haverley.

787—In re Ruger.

859—In re Miller.

878—In re Blumenthal.

For discharges under objection.

718—In re Richman.

82—In re Hirsch.

688—In re Bondy.

757—In re Ahles.

905—In re Casper.

731—In re Bondy.

460—In re Finelite.

188—In re Bernhard.

798—In re Brans.

542—In re Hirshfeld.

793—In re Thorpe.

1137—In re Greenberg.

574—In re Freund.

724—In re Caplan.

469—In re Montgomery.

763—In re Walton.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

SARATOGA, June 13.—The Court of Appeals to-day handed down the following decisions:

Sarah Roche, appellant, vs. Supreme Lodge Knights of Honor.—Motion to vacate order granted; $10 costs.

Charles L. Rowland, appellant, vs. Thomas F. Rowland; Augusta A. Genet vs. President of Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, appellant.—Motions to dismiss appeals denied; $10 costs.

Henry A. Sias and another vs. Rochester Railway Company.—Motion to dismiss granted, and appeal dismissed without costs.

Michael Sinteff vs. People's Building Loan Association, appellant.—Motion to place on the calendar denied without costs.

James Talcott, appellant, vs. Wabash Railroad Company.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted as to the first cause of action alleged in the complaint; in all other respects the judgment is affirmed without costs of the appeal in this court to either party.

People ex rel. Dennis J. Mahoney, appellant, vs. Charles F. MacLean and others.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, and appeal dismissed with costs.

People, appellant, vs. Johannes S. Snedecker and others, respondents.—Motion to open default granted, appellant to file brief within twenty days, and respondent to have twenty days in which to reply.

In re taxation of estate of John W. Masury, deceased.—Motion to amend remittitur without costs denied with costs.

J. G. Kerrchoff vs. Manhattan Railway Company, appellant; Harriet R. McKim vs. same, appellant; Thomas B. Winthrop vs. same, appellant.—Motion that cases be argued together granted.

Ralph Moss vs. Jacob Cohen, appellant.—Motion to amend remittitur denied; $10 costs.

Rochester & Kettle Falls Land Company, appellant, vs. William O. Raymond; John E. Lockwood vs. Caroline A. Suydam and Silwood Schlidelberger, appellants.—Motions for reargument denied; $10 costs.

James A. Deering vs. William J. Reilly, appellant; Charles E. Moses vs. A. H. Hatch, appellant.—Motion to prefer denied, without costs.

Jefferson County National Bank vs. Margaret A. Townley and others, appellants; Lottie Lichenstein vs. Mayor of New York, appellant.—Judgments reversed, new trials granted, costs to abide events.

Henry H. Liman, appellant, vs. John C. McGrelve.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Rosa E. Baldwin vs. Fraternal Acc

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—EUGENE ARNHEIM, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Eugene Arnheim, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 2d, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 5th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—CHARLES F. BROWN and RICHARD S. CANFIELD, individually and as members of the firm of Charles F. Brown & Co., bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named bankrupts have filed their petition, dated June 12th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 5th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted.

ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—TALLMADGE E. BROWN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Tallmadge E. Brown, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 21st, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 21, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN W. HOUSTON, Referee.

Dated June 13, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—WOLDEMAR ECKELMANN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Woldemar Eckelmann, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 12, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 28th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

ERNEST HALL, Referee.

Dated June 13th, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—HENRY M. GREENBERG, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Henry M. Greenberg, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 12th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 28th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

ERNEST HALL, Referee.

Dated June 13, 1899.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALFRED KOEHLER, Bankrupt.—Sale by order of the referee, Morris S. Wise, Esq.

A. H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of June, 1899, at 12:30 P. M., all the right, title, and interest of the undersigned, as trustee in bankruptcy of the aforesaid bankrupt, in and to a certain endowment policy of insurance, No. 80,107, issued by the Berkshire Life Insurance Co. to said bankrupt; principal $5,000, having 10 annual payments due thereon, and being subject to repayment of a loan of $675, with accrued interest.

SIDNEY A. TREVVETT, Trustee in Bankruptcy, No. 58 Pine St., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—LEOPOLD LEINDORFER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Leopold Leindorfer, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 1st, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 28th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISAAC MACOWSKY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy, No. 1,027.

To the creditors of Isaac Macowsky, bankrupt: Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of May, A. D. 1899, the said Isaac Macowsky was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 44 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on the 22d day of June, A. D. 1899, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, June 6th, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—MICHAEL C. MURPHY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Michael C. Murphy, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 9th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 28th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—RUDOLPH ORNSTEIN, WILLIAM ORNSTEIN, and ORNSTEIN & COMPANY, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Rudolph Ornstein, William Ornstein, and Ornstein & Company, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated June 9th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 28th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

ERNEST HALL, Referee.

Dated June 13, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of FRED. K. VAN COURT, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Fred K. Van Court, of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Fred. K. Van Court was duly adjudicated a bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, Referee, No. 64 William St., in the City and County of New York, on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1899, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated June 13, 1899.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —EDITH N. WHARTON, plaintiff, against GUIDETTA CAVINATO, Elmer D. Smith, Jacob Ruppert, Maria Brenasti, Louis Cavinato, sometimes known as Luigi Cavinato; William Lowe, The Northern National Bank, Frederick G. Moore, Orrin D. Parson, Julius S. Brown, Delamater Iron Works, Charles A. Miller, Charles P. Brever, George W. Powe, Heyman F. Binswanger, William Brooks, Thomas J. Brooks, Albert E. Powers, Nathaniel B. Powers, James W. McElhinney, August Niewohner, The New York Gas Fixture Company, Rider Engine Company, Jeremiah W. Dimick, David Lubelsky, Morris Feigel, Isaac Feigel, Julius Preuss, Rafael Gerstle, The Department of Health of the City of New York, Mary A. Roach, Charles Milne, Charles B. Shaw, William Rowe, Peter Donnelly, Patrick McLaughlin, George W. Scofield, Adolph Rosenberg, Homer Ramsdell Transportation Company, Sebastian Wagon Company, Ogro C. Webster, Harper W. Sagendorf, Clara Sagendorf, Harry K. Crosser, Bertha Crosser, Louise H. Hart, Sadie H. Jacobs, Henry Purdy, Margaret Purdy, James E. Rady, Sarah Rady, Margaret G. Earle, Fabio Dalesio, Charles Haas, Colored Orphan Asylum and Association for the Benefit of Colored Children in the City of New York, defendants.—Summons: Trial desired in County of New York.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, April 28th, 1899.

STRONG & CADWALADER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address No. 40 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant, Maria Brenasti: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Miles Beach, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 19th day of May, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Court House in the County of New York.—Dated New York, May 23d, 1899.

STRONG & CADWALADER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

my24-law6wW&jy5

SUPREME COURT NEW YORK COUNTY.— VIRGINIA STUART MACKAY-SMITH, William Cairns Stuart, Robert Stuart, and Frederick D. Tappen, as executors of the last will and testament of Ellen E. Ward, deceased, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM CAIRNS STUART, Robert Stuart, and Frederick D. Tappen, as Trustees of the trust for the benefit of Virginia Stuart Mackay-Smith, created in the will of Ellen E. Ward; Virginia Stuart Mackay-Smith, Robert Stuart, and Frederick D. Tappen, as Trustees of the trust for the benefit of William Cairns Stuart, created in the will of Ellen E. Ward; Virginia Stuart Mackay-Smith, William Cairns Stuart, and Frederick D. Tappen as Trustees of the trust for the benefit of Robert Stuart created in the will of Ellen E. Ward; Virginia Stuart Mackay-Smith, individually; William Cairns Stuart, individually; Robert Stuart, individually; Ellen Stuart Mackay-Smith, Virginia Grace Mackay-Smith, Gladys Alden Mackay-Smith, Robert Stuart, Junior, William Cairns Stuart, Junior, Ellen Stuart, Marguerite Stuart, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated October 31st, 1898.

LORD, DAY & LORD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys. Office and Post Office address, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To all of the above-named defendants, except Frederick D. Tappen: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 15th day of May, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House in said county, on that day.—Dated New York, May 15, 1899.

LORD, DAY & LORD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys. Office and Post Office address, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

my17-law7wW

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.— FRANCES GALE SPOWERS, plaintiff, against WILLIAM HARVEY SPOWERS, defendant.—Action for divorce.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York City, April 26th, 1899.

ELISHA K. CAMP, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, 141 Broadway, New York City.

To William Harvey Spowers: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Leonard A. Giegerich, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, dated the 9th day of May, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House of said county, in the Borough of Manhattan, and City of New York.—Dated May 9th, 1899.

ELISHA K. CAMP, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. my10-law6wW&je21

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the assignment of JOHN W. O'CONNELL, doing business under the name of O'Connell, Tighe & Co.

In pursuance of an order of Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 31st day of May, 1899, the undersigned will sell at public auction, under the direction of Martin F. Hatch, Esq., auctioneer, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of June, A. D. 1899, at 12:30 P. M., all the right, title, and interest of John W. O'Connell, lately carrying on business in said City of New York, under the name of O'Connell, Tighe & Co., and all interest of the undersigned as his assignee of, in, and to the following book accounts, notes, and judgments, to wit:

JUDGMENTS.—Frank Murray, Croton, N. Y., $107.91; Mathew Gahran, Newburgh, N. Y., $41.65; Robert Doherty, Verplanck, N. Y., $55.63; John Farley, Jr., Larchmont Manor, N. Y., $142.37; Hugh Golden, Jersey City, N. J., $194.02; Philip Murray, Hoboken, N. J., $121.56; Habenstein Bros., Hoboken, N. J., $68.51.

BOOK ACCOUNTS—Debtors reside at Waterbury, Conn.; James Foley, $38.62; Peter Bennett, $2.00; Patrick Thompson, $75.55; George F. Rice, New Britain, Conn., $45.40; Martin Fox, Hartford, Conn., $1.50; William Hollhan, Middletown, Conn., $24.88; Gorman & Cody, Middletown, Conn., $73.60. Portland, Conn.: Mrs. Thomas Nealon, $5.00; Frank Flood, $55.55; James H. Hagerty, Greenwich, Conn., $99.75. Debtors reside at Stamford, Conn. J. B. Loveland, $70.75; Mrs. Mary Hayes, $1.00; William Philpot, $534.71; Mrs. John O'Grady, $217.67; Thomas O'Neill, $38.25; John Ryle, $2.00; Thomas Callahan, $116.88.

Peter Lee, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., $19.44; James Degnan, Croton, N. Y., $6.00; Simeon Gilbert, Croton, N. Y., $1.00; Martin Mullen, Wappingers Falls, N. Y., $173.44; William B. Kennard, same place, $21.00; Mrs. M. Gouch, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., $72.00; Timothy Kennedy, same place, $2.00; William J. Foley, Newburgh, N. Y., $9.00; William Grossman, same place, $181.69. Debtors residing in Verplanck, N. Y.: Frances Meehan, $30.60; John McPartland, $2.00; Thomas McGee, $14.64; William Reilly, $169.16; William O. Mackey, $36.25; M. O'Shea, Peekskill, N. Y., $1.00; Charles Scott, New Rochelle, N. Y., $35.00; John Sheehan, Tappan, N. Y., $1.00; James Lawn, Tarrytown, N. Y., $8.00; Mrs. P. Kennedy, same place, $6.00.

Debtors reside at Jersey City, N. J.: B. S. O'Reilly, $933.00; John H. Shearan, $232.86; R. J. Pegnam, $65.52; William Hill, $288.50; Michael O'Connor, $458.82; Mrs. P. Patterson, $15.00; James Cowan, $1.00; George McCjernan, $344.06; James D. McKernan, $2.00; Bernhard Farrell, $22.25; William Mahon, $49.25; Frank McCartin, $99.88; Thomas B. O'Neill, $5.47; Bergman Bros., Hoboken, N. J., $3.50; Peter Heagney, Weehawken, N. J., $5.00; K. D. Klov, Roselle, N. J., $177.23.

Mrs. M. Deneen, Sea Cliff, L. I., $4.00; Mrs. K. Nolan, Long Island City, $489.07; Mrs. P. Burke, Flatbush, L. I., $80.00. Debtors reside in Brooklyn, N. Y.: John J. Lynch, $641.19; P. Wynne, $2,575.06; James J. Lafferty, $279.82; P. J. Gannon, $9.80; M. Corcoran, $33.72; Patrick Beatie, $56.00; James Burns, $385.21; Hugh O'Brien, $56.38; Thomas Hannon, $51.50.

Debtors reside in New York City. B. Donlon, $129.08; John McGee, $2.39; Thomas J. Byrne, $400; J. Donohue, $84.75; J. & W. Stanley, $11.40; Edward Fairclaugh, $60.76; John McGinn, $1.75; John Coogan, $1.00; M. Buencristian, $22.00; Thomas F. Brady, $6.90; Charles Kiehler, $2.70; James McIntyre, $7.15; Thomas O'Brien, $1,124.51; D. F. Murphy, $28.50; P. Warnock, $109.00; Thomas H. Smith, $132.88. Edward McQuillam, $198.79. Timothy McCarthy, $8.26; Cornelius Ahern, $5.00; Warren & Maloney, $2.00; J. Klingenschmith, $88.88; John H. Boese, $16.80; J. J. Desmond, $1,872.72; estate P. Reddy, $1,044.66; J. McCarthy, $31.85; Patrick McGee, $15.83; George McQuillan, $2.00; James Lerhinan, $50.00; Mrs. C. M. Cussack, $14.00; M. Bush, $52.21; M. Boyle, $40.00.

Dated, June 6th, 1899.

CLINTON S. HARRIS, Assignee, 150 Nassau St., N. Y.

GWILLIM & MEYERS, Attorneys for Assignee. je7-2aw2wW&S

THE HOYT BROTHERS COMPANY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Francis M. Scott, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the twentieth day of March, 1899, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against The Hoyt Brothers Company, a corporation lately doing business in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, County of New York, and State of New York, to present the same with vouchers therefor attached, duly verified, to the subscriber, who has been duly appointed assignee of the said The Hoyt Brothers Company for the benefit of its creditors, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Charles F. Halsted, No. 31 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the seventh day of August, 1899.—Dated New York, March 20, 1899.

FRANCIS S. HALSTED, Assignee. CHARLES F. HALSTED, Attorney for Assignee, 31 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my24-law6wW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, held in and for the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the SOL. HEYMAN COMPANY, a corporation lately doing business in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof duly verified, to the subscriber, Isaac Blumenthal, who has been duly appointed assignee of said Sol. Heyman Company, a corporation, for the benefit of its creditors, at the office of Meyer & Josephson, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 5th day of August, 1899.

Dated, New York, May 23, 1899.

ISAAC BLUMENTHAL, Assignee. my24-law6wW

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK to all persons interested in the estate of JOHN F. MAGOVERN, EDWARD W. THOMPSON, and WILLIAM MAGOVERN, doing business under the firm name of MAGOVERN & THOMPSON BROTHERS, assigned to Thomas D. Barry for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, for the County of New York, Part I., to be holden in the County Court House in the said County of New York on the 28th day of June, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Thomas D. Barry, assignee of the above-named John F. Magovern, Edward W. Thompson, and William Magovern, doing business under the firm name of Magovern & Thompson Brothers, insolvent debtors, should not be had, and if no cause be shown then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the said Supreme Court of New York for the County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] hereunto affixed.

Witness, the Honorable Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the said court, this 16th day of May, 1899.

WILLIAM SOHMER, Clerk. ALEXANDER & COLBY, Attys. for Assignee, 120 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. My17-law6wW&je27

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BAUM, HARRIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HARRIS BAUM, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 121 East 71th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of February, 1899. LENA BAUM, Administratrix. DAVID S. UPDIKE, Attorney for Administratrix, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. f8-law6mW

COIT, SARAH LLOYD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of SARAH LLOYD COIT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of Strong & Cadwalader, No. 40 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 16th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of December, 1898. ALIDA L. BORLAND, FRANCIS C. WELCH, Executors of the last will and testament of Sarah Lloyd Coit, deceased. STRONG & CADWALADER, Attorneys for Executors, 40 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. j14-law6mW

CORNELL, JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH CORNELL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of the estate, Pier No. 46, North River, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of March, 1899. ELLA M. CORNELL, SAMUEL J. CORNELL, PETER G. CORNELL, Executors. BROWN & LEONARD, Att'ys for Executors, N. Y. City. mh8-law6mW

DAVIS, SILAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SILAS DAVIS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 184 South Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of December, 1898. SUSAN E. DAVIS, WILLIAM D. LOCKWOOD, Executors. WILLIAM M. & J. REYNOLDS, Attorneys for Executors, 26 Court St., Brooklyn, N. Y. d14-law6mW

DICKSON, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN DICKSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Richards & Brown, No. 62 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of March, 1899. MARTHA J. DICKSON, FRANCIS DICKSON, Administrators. RICHARDS & BROWN, Attorneys for Administrators, No. 62 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. mh8-law6mW

DOWIE, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER DOWIE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with, vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25d day of November next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of May, 1899.—HENRY S. AMBLER, Executor. WELL, WAIT, Jr., Attorney for the Executor, 31 Nassau Street, New York City. my17-law6mW

FROHLICH, GEORGE J.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Justus Frohlich, Frederick Frohlich, Carl Frohlich, Henry Frohlich, and the descendants (if any) of Mary Frohlich Fleser, (the name Mary being fictitious, said person's first name being unknown to petitioner herein,) who died at Holzbruch, Hesse-Nassau, Germany, in the year 1892, the heirs and next of kin of GEORGE J. FROHLICH, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Hermann Frohlich, of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of George J. Frohlich, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 29th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of the said day, then and there and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] fixed. Witness, Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 4th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

TOWNSEND & McILVAINE, Attorneys for Petitioner, Post Office address and office, No. 45, Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my17-law7wW

HAWLEY, RAVAUD K.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HAWLEY, late of the County of New York and State of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 52 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of December, 1899.—Dated June 8th, 1899. CHAUNCEY S. TRUAX, L. DEAN HOLDEN, Executors. ROGER A. PRYOR, Attorney for Executors, No. 52 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je14-law6mW

KEYES, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN KEYES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Albert J. Adams, Jr., No. 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of April, 1899.—AIMEE A. KEYES, Administratrix. ALBERT J. ADAMS, Jr., Atty. for Administratrix. 71 Broadway, N. Y. ap19-law6mW

LINK, MARY A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY A. LINK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Charles E. Miller, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the ninth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of February, 1899. REEVES E. SELMES, CHARLES W. LINK, Executors. CHARLES E. MILLER, Atty. for Executors, 32 Nassau St., N. Y. mh1-law6mW

MARCH, PETER S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER S. MARCH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Howard R. Bayne, Esq., No. 16 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of October, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of March, 1899. EGBERT G. MARCH, Executor. HOWARD R. BAYNE, Attorney for Executor, 16 Exchange Place, New York City. mh22-law6mW

MILLER, GEORGE C.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, bearing date the 25th day of April, 1899, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE C. MILLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Frayer, Smith, White & Seaman, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of May, 1899. JOHN P. STEVENS, CLARITA C. MILLER, Executors. my2-law6mW

NEWKIRK, RICHARD G.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN KEYES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of William Klingenstein, No. 218-220 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of November next.—Dated New York, the ninth day of May, 1899. SARAH E. NEWKIRK, Administratrix. WILLIAM KLINGENSTEIN, Atty. for Administratrix, 218-220 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. My10-law6mW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PLUMMER, JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH PLUMMER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Evarts, Choate, & Beaman, his attorneys, No. 52 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of June, 1899.—Dated New York, the fourteenth day of December, 1898. HARRY PLUMMER, Executor. EVARTS, CHOATE & BEAMAN, Attorneys for Executor, 52 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

RIEDEMANN, DANIEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL RIEDEMANN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Davis & Kaufmann, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of September, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of March, 1899.

ADAM RIEDEMANN, AUGUST C. KREISER, Executors.

DAVIS & KAUFMANN, Attorneys for Executors, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh8-law6mW

SANDHAM, SARAH ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons havings claims against SARAH ANN SANDHAM, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John Hardy, No. 265 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of November, 1899.—Dated New York the 16th day of May, 1899. ANNA M. SANDHAM, Administratrix. JOHN HARDY, Attorney for Administratrix, 265 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. My17-law6mW

STAPLETON, ELIZA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Patrick Stapleton, James Clare, or Clair, or Clear; Michael Clare, or Clair, or Clear; Malichi Clare, Edward Clare, Mary Emma Clare, Annie Clare, Catherine Clare, Charlotte Clare, Helen Clare, Annie F. Egan, Hugh Egan, Gertrude Egan, John C. Egan, William Egan, the heirs at law and next of kin of ELIZA STAPLETON, deceased, and to Patrick Clare, if living, and, if dead, his heirs at law and next of kin, if any there be, whose names and places of residence are unknown, and to Thomas Clare, if living, and, if dead, his heirs at law and next of kin of Eliza Stapleton, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Arthur J. O'Leary of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of ELIZA STAPLETON, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 19th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 24th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

JOSEPH P. HENNESSY, Atty. for Petitioner, 875 E. 169th St., Bronx, N. Y. City. my3-law7wW

REFEREES' NOTICES.

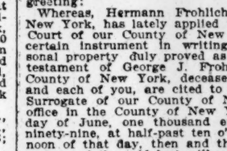
NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—CATHERINE SLOAN and MARY LAMB, as Trustees, etc., plaintiffs, against GOTTFRIED REUSTLE and others.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twenty-sixth day of March, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on Wednesday, the seventh day of June, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the Twentieth Ward of the City of New York, on the southerly side of Thirty-eighth Street, between Ninth and Tenth Avenues, known and designated as Lot No. 1 on a map of property of Ellen Eliza Ward, made by Samuel E. Holmes, City Surveyor, June, 1869, on file in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York by parts of lots numbers five hundred and sixty (560) and five hundred and sixty-one (561,) commencing on the southerly side of Thirty-eighth Street at a point distant one hundred and sixty-eight feet and six inches easterly from the southeasterly corner of the Tenth Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street; thence running southwesterly and parallel with the Tenth Avenue ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the centre line of the block between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Streets; thence easterly along said centre line twenty-seven feet; thence northeasterly and parallel with the Tenth Avenue ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the southerly side of Thirty-eighth Street; thence westerly along Thirty-eighth Street twenty-seven feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, May 16th, 1899.

HENRY M. WHITEHEAD, Referee.

CHARLES E. LYDECKER, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiffs, 120 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, known as No. 448 West 38th Street:



37th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the premises are sold is nine thousand five hundred and fifty-three 20-100 (9,563.20) dollars, with interest from March 16th, 1899, together with the costs and allowances amounting to three hundred and forty-six 66-100 (346.66) dollars, with interest from March 27th, 1899, and expenses of this sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens to be paid by the referee or allowed out of the purchase money is about two hundred and twenty (220) dollars, and interest.

—Dated May 16th, 1899.

HENRY M. WHITEHEAD, Referee.

The sale of the above-described property is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, June 14th, 1899, at the same hour and place

HENRY M. WHITEHEAD.

Dated June 7th, 1899.

CHARLES

CRISIS IN CITY AFFAIRS

Mr. Coler Will Force Action on Bond Issues.

TO APPLY FOR A MANDAMUS

Excitement and Some Threatening Comment Caused Among Members of the Municipal Assembly.

Controller Coler has caused a crisis in the relations between the city Finance Department and the Municipal Assembly by setting on foot a movement to apply legal pressure to force action on certain of the bond issues now held up by the Council and Board of Aldermen.

The Controller gave it out yesterday morning that mandamus proceedings would be instituted to compel the Assembly to pass upon those issues which had already received the approval of the court and in which, he contended, the Assembly's functions were purely ministerial. It was expected that the writ would be served on the two bodies when they met yesterday afternoon, and the news produced considerable excitement among the Aldermen and Councilmen as they talked it over in the lobbies before assembling. When both the Board of Aldermen and the Council adjourned without any reference having been made to the matter, there was a disposition on the part of some of the members to regard the Controller's announcement as a "bluff."

Later in the day, however, Mr. Coler stated that application would be made in a day or two by John McQuade of 1,328 Lexington Avenue for a writ of mandamus to compel the Council to act on the matter of a proposed issue of $250,000 of corporate stock of the City of New York on account of water supply provided for in a resolution which has passed the Board of Aldermen and is now being held up by the Council.

TO BRING ACTION AS A CREDITOR.

Mr. McQuade is the Treasurer of the Tammany organization and a well-known contractor. He is interested in a three-hundred-thousand-dollar contract on the aqueduct, the work on which has been done eight months. Thirty per cent. of the payments on those contracts were held back while the work was under way, and it is to complete these payments that the $250,000 of city stock needs to be issued. Mr. McQuade will bring his action as a creditor of the city who is being kept out of his money by the failure of the Council to approve the issue of the bonds.

The resolution ordering the issue of stock to the amount of $250,000 to pay for work on the aqueduct was passed by the Board of Estimate on Oct. 31, 1898. It passed the Board of Aldermen, and was sent to the Finance Committee of the Council on Nov. 1, 1898. On May 16, 1899, it was recommitted to the same committee. No other action has ever been taken on it.

Controller Coler said yesterday that he was determined to exhaust every available resource in order to force the Municipal Assembly to do its duty. If the mandamus fails, he will consider the advisability of appealing to the District Attorneys of the various counties to prosecute the Aldermen and Councilmen who are blocking and crippling the city's financial department. If both those remedies fail, he will fall back on the Governor and ask him to call a special session of the Legislature to amend the charter so as to relieve the situation.

"If there is to be a fight between the Finance Department and the Municipal Assembly," said Mr. Coler, "it might as well be now as any other time. Those bond issues are absolutely necessary, and the way things are going on now is intolerable. Why, there is one item—the proposed issue of bonds for street and park openings—which has been held up by the Council since May 9, on which we could have saved $60,000 if the bonds had been authorized promptly. On the Croton watershed awards the city is paying 6 per cent. on the amounts due, whereas if the bonds were issued, as the law provides, they could be sold on a 3 per cent. basis, making a clear saving of 3 per cent."

PRECEDENTS FOR THE MANDAMUS.

Mr. Coler said that there were precedents for the mandamus proceedings he proposed. The Board of Supervisors of Queens County had once been mandamused under similar circumstances, he said, and compelled to act.

The bond issues now held up in the Municipal Assembly are as follows:

IN THE ALDERMANIC BOARD.

For Long Island water supply purchase, (since Aug. 16, 1898)	$570,000
For Croton watershed fund, (since Feb. 7, 1899)	500,000

IN THE COUNCIL.

For street and park openings, (since May 9, 1899)	1,849,107
For water supply, (since Nov. 1, 1898)	250,000
For new East River Bridge, (since June 6, 1899)	500,000
For Harlem River Driveway, (since Aug. 2, 1898)	805,000
For improving Hamilton Fish Park, (since March 21, 1899)	10,000
For Fire Department sites, (since May 9, 1899)	300,000
For new Hall of Records, (since May 16, 1899)	2,100,000

Most of the Municipal Assembly members who were at the City Hall yesterday were inclined to resent the Controller's threat to "put the law" to them. One of the few who indorsed the Controller's course was Vice President Oakley of the Council, who said:

"I heartily approve what the Controller proposes to do. I have done all I could to get these bond issues acted on by the Council, and I think it is time something was done to bring the obstructing members to a sense of their duty."

Alderman Woodward (Rep.) of the Twenty-third District said: "What will we do if the Controller mandamuses us? Why, we'll do as we please, just as we've always done."

Alderman Goodman (Rep.) of the Thirty-first District said: "We will obey the courts, of course. The only question is whether we are automatons or whether we are supposed to vote as our consciences dictate. The great trouble seems to me is to be with our rules, which allow committees to hold bills in their possession. They ought to be compelled by the rules to make a report on everything in a certain time."

Aldermen Muh, McCall and Kenney declared that the Aldermanic Board was not to blame; that it was the Council that was doing the holding-up.

BROOKLYN MEMBERS INCENSED.

The Brooklyn and Queens members were particularly incensed at the Controller's threatened procedure. Councilman C. H. Francisco of Brooklyn said: "The Controller can't make a fool of me. We were elected by the people, as he was. We have our responsibility to our constituents to discharge, and we don't propose to be bluffed by him. I don't intend to vote for those $2,000,000 of repaving bonds until I know where the money is to be spent and whether my section is to be neglected or treated fairly. That Croton water supply business is a big fake; we've got all the water we need."

Councilman McGarry of Brooklyn, Chairman of the Finance Committee, said: "The Controller is going too far when he threatens us with a mandamus. He knows who is holding up these bonds. He knows the men sitting here are but automatons, and he can put his hands on the real obstructionists if he wants to."

Much bitterness of feeling is developing in the fight, and if the Controller pushes it, as he declares he intends to do, some lively proceeedings are expected at the next sessions of the board and the Council. The obstructing members gave no signs of relenting yesterday, and it is admitted that, even if mandamus proceedings should prove effective in the case of a bond issue already passed on by the courts, the hold-up of other issues, like that of the $2,000,000 for repaving, might not be affected. The Brooklyn members are holding out on this, in the hope of having their own streets cared for, and so far they have the whiphand.

Respect to Mr. Siefke's Memory.

The Board of Aldermen held no session yesterday, merely meeting and adjourning until Friday in respect to the memory of Alderman Siefke, in whose honor the Chamber was draped in mourning. The funeral of Mr. Siefke will occur at the Marble Collegiate Church. The members of the Aldermanic Board will attend the funeral in a body.

In the worst colds, where there is pain, constriction of the Bronchial tubes, and spasms of the muscles of the chest, Jayne's Expectorant will afford almost immediate relief, and soon effect a permanent cure.—Adv.

Fruit Short Cakes

are the seasonable food for Summer

Made with Royal Baking Powder, they are the most delicious, most appetizing and healthful of desserts.

Made with impure and adulterated baking powder they are neither appetizing nor wholesome.

It all depends upon the baking powder.

Take every care to have your hot-breads, biscuit and cake made with Royal, which is a pure cream of tartar baking powder, if you would avoid indigestion.

There are many imitation baking powders, made from alum, mostly sold cheap. Avoid them, as they make the food unwholesome.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

LEGAL NOTES.

SHARP PRACTICE.—Miss Lillie A. Godfrey in October, 1897, soon after paying the semi-annual interest upon a twenty-thousand-dollar mortgage held by Virginia E. Verplanck upon real property of hers, in order to provide against a default during her contemplated absence for some time, deposited $600 with Mrs. Verplanck's husband, who was her attorney and had the charge and management of her business.

Mr. Verplanck retained the possession and had the use of this money until March, 1898, when he applied it to the payment of the interest then falling due upon the mortgage. On the 12th of May, 1898, Mrs. Verplanck, her husband appearing as her attorney of record, brought an action to foreclose the mortgage upon a complaint alleging default in the payment of taxes, and plaintiff's election to declare due the whole sum secured by the mortgage. The answer denied that there had been any default in any of the conditions of the mortgage, or that there was anything due for principal, interest, or taxes. The Supreme Court, at Special Term, gave judgment for the plaintiff, with costs, and an extra allowance of $200, on the ground that taxes imposed on the mortgaged premises had remained unpaid for more than sixty days after they had become due. On Miss Godfrey's appeal the First Appellate Division has directed a reversal. When Miss Godfrey was notified by a letter from Mr. Verplanck on April 21 that suit would be begun she sent from Washington to New York an offer to pay the taxes. Mr. Verplanck declined to receive them. On the 7th of May following she paid the amount to the proper officer and showed Mr. Verplanck the receipted bills. Notice of pendency of the action was filed on April 21, but the suit was not begun by service of summons until the 12th of May, and four days after Mr. Verplanck had actual knowledge the taxes had in fact been paid. Justice McLaughlin, giving the opinion on appeal, said the Court was at a loss to understand upon what equitable principle a judgment of foreclosure and sale could be decreed in the case.

***

COALHOLE ACCIDENT.—Susan Brady secured judgment on a verdict in her favor, on the trial of her suit against Mrs. Margaret L. V. Shepard for damages for personal injuries. Mrs. Shepard, at the time of the accident, on Dec. 12, 1895, was the owner and in possession of The Mall and Express Building, on the west side of Broadway, below Fulton Street. In the sidewalk in front of the building was a coalhole, which opened into a vault underneath. The plaintiff alleged that the New Jersey Trucking Company, with the knowledge and consent of the defendant, was engaged in the delivery of coal there, and negligently permitted the coalhole to be uncovered, unprotected, and unguarded, and the plaintiff fell in. On the trial it appeared that on the 5th of August, 1895, the Manhattan Coal Company contracted with The Mail and Express Publishing Company, the tenant of the building, to supply coal for a year. The coal was put in a vault under the sidewalk through an opening 34 by 33 inches, which was covered when not used by an iron grate weighing 240 pounds. The coal company employed the trucking company to deliver a load of coal on the 12th of December, 1895. The judgment has now been reversed by the First Appellate Division. Justice McLaughlin, giving the opinion, says that Mrs. Shepard, as owner of the building, was undoubtedly under a legal obligation to see to it that this opening was kept in a safe condition, so that a person lawfully passing along the sidewalk would not sustain injury by reason of it; but the cover was so constructed and arranged that it would be securely held in its place, so that it could not be removed except by design, and this was all that she was required to do. She was not bound to guard against its unauthorized removal. She could not be held liable for its removal unless she knew or ought to have known of it. (18 N. Y., 84.) This the testimony failed to show."

***

IMPRISONMENT FOR NON-PAYMENT OF ALIMONY.—A decision rendered yesterday by Justice Beach, in Supreme Court, Special Term, refusing to commit Maurice Closter for his failure to pay $544 arrears of alimony to Mary Closter, who had obtained a divorce from him two years ago, emphasizes the recent ruling of the Court of Appeals in Winton vs. Winton, that under Section 3 of the Code of Civil Procedure, a divorced husband who has been once arrested and imprisoned for non-payment of alimony previously directed to be paid, and who remains in prison for the full term for which he could be confined, is not thereafter liable to arrest and imprisonment because of non-payment of subsequent installments becoming due under the judgment. Mr. Closter remained three months in jail about a year ago for non-payment of less than $500, and the Court now holds that he may not be again imprisoned under the same judgment. As he has no real estate, there is no way in which he can be compelled to support the plaintiff.

City Money for Blind Poor.

About 700 blind men, women, and children received $50 in gold apiece yesterday from the city. They were paid in the office of Superintendent Blair of the Outdoor Poor Department. Seventy-five thousand dollars is given to the blind poor every year by the city. Those who are unable to call for their money are looked up by the Outdoor Poor Department. About $30,000 is paid out in New York County, the remainder going to the other counties in the city.

Mayor Hoos's Veto Overridden.

The Jersey City Street and Water Board last night overrode the veto of Mayor Hoos regarding the appointment of Garwood Ferris as Supervising Engineer of the new water plant, to be constructed by P. H. Flynn, and of James P. Hall and Henry Bowly, as assistants. The same engineer and assistants were then reappointed by unanimous vote.

DE TEIXEIRA'S MONEY GONE

Most of the $150,000 Brought from Brazil Sunk in Real Estate.

HIS SECRETARY WAS TO BLAME

Operators Reached the Marquis Through Him and Made a Clean Sweep—His Brief Career Here.

The brief but swift career of Dom Eugenie Faria Gonzales de Teixeira, Marquis of Aguila Branca, as a "good thing" in this city has come to an end. He has engaged in real estate, matrimonial, legal, and artistic enterprises and in two years has lost $150,000 in cash, which he brought here from Brazil, and other property valued at $50,000 or $75,000.

The Marquis has been a mark for all kinds of people. He stopped in Mexico on his way here and a man there stole his wife and $70,000 of his money and got away with both. After he came here Rose Kelly, whom he employed as a servant at Elberon, sued for $100,000; two men tried to blackmail him, and he had trouble with artists and decorators who worked on his house at 918 West End Avenue. These were small matters, however, compared with his experiences with real estate operators. They reached him through his private secretary, who has since died, after confessing that he was instrumental in bringing about his employer's downfall, and sold him various parcels of real estate.

Among other things they made him the owner of six big apartment houses with mortgages on them taller than they are. The Marquis agreed to pay a fancy price for these. Then he was persuaded to exchange them for other property and to engage in other deals. He does not speak English. He speaks Spanish, French, Portugese, Italian, and German, but the combined resources of those languages in strength and fluency are inadequate to express the complications and entanglements in which he became involved.

The only clearly defined facts of each transaction were that he was invariably required to make a cash payment, and that he never received anything in return but demands for interest and complaints in foreclosure proceedings. No farmer was ever led up against a bunko game to "produce" more kindly or copiously than the Marquis.

All this time he believed he was making money fast, and he lived accordingly. He had bought the West End Avenue house for $50,000, and spent $40,000 fitting it up in Oriental style and as much more in alterations. The coat-of-arms of his family is said to be represented and the servants were dressed in Eastern costumes to match the furniture. He gave many brilliant entertainments, and at some of them appeared in robes like those worn by the Sultan of Turkey. The real estate men with whom he was dealing were appropriately submissive and unobtrusive, but they continued to do business.

In some of the property bought by the Marquis the tenants were led to believe that the millennium had come by the fact that no demands were made on them for rent. In other places collections were made, but the Marquis says the invariable report to him was that tenants would not pay. Therefore he was required to draw on his bank account to meet interest and deferred payments.

Finally he gave a mortgage on the West End Avenue house for $5,000 to meet a pressing demand. It was a second mortgage, the Marquis leaving neglected the first, which was for $40,000 for the alterations. The interest on the $5,000 is now past due, and the house is advertised to be sold at auction. There is little reason to hope that it will bring more than the amount due on the mortgages, and the equity of the Marquis in the other property in his name is so little that it is hardly worth counting.

The Marquis and his mother are yet very wealthy—in Brazil. They own great tracts of land, villages, and mining properties there, but they cannot realize. A few years ago their fortune was estimated at $100,000,000. Of this $500,000 was spent in trying to keep Dom Pedro on the throne, he being a cousin of the Marquis. The cash brought here represented property sold. Now seven Brazilian paper dollars are worth about one American dollar, and there is little demand for property at any price.

Consequently the Marquis Teixeira is no longer a "good thing" or an object of interest to real estate operators. Some of them may wear Oriental costumes and diamonds if they like, for they have most of the Teixeira $150,000 and are likely to hold it. G. E. Waldo of 32 Nassau Street, who is trying to straighten out the affairs of the Marquis, says some of the people he dealt with shaved the ne of the law very closely, but he does not know whether there will be any prosecutions. One man who sold the Marquis a healthy and growing third mortgage on a sickly and dwindling property is not now doing business at his old stand and is invisible to the eyes of process servers.

The Marquis accepts the situation with stoicism befitting his costume as Sultan. He says he likes America and supposed all real estate operators to be honest.

Injured in Firemen's Parade.

The Volunteer Fire Department of Rockaway Beach held its annual parade and tournament yesterday. During the parade Grand Marshal Thomas T. Corning was thrown from his horse and his left arm was broken. Mr. Corning is seventy years old, and it is feared he may die from the shock.

CONEY ISLAND PARK PLAN.

The Scheme of the Controller Formally Laid Before the Municipal Assembly and Referred.

Controller Coler's plan for a water-front park at Coney Island was formally laid before the Municipal Assembly yesterday, in the following resolution, offered in the Council by Mr. Christman:

Resolved, That in view of the providential destruction by fire of a number of heterogeneous an unsightly buildings on a portion of the water front of Coney Island, devoted at the best to purposes of extreme and unedifying frivolity, and at the worst to purposes which require the constant and anxious attention of the police, it is the sense of the Municipal Assembly that measures should be taken to condemn this property to become a portion of the system of public parks in the City of New York, and so to improve it by the establishment of concrete or asphalt esplanades, lawns, fountains, flower plots, &c., as to render the spot a worthy rival of similar seaside frontages in Europe, (as at Brighton, England; Scheveningen, Holland; Biarritz, France,) and in a very few instances in the United States; and be it further

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment be requested to consider this matter and proceed to give practical effect to this recommendation, and that the Department of Parks be requested to prepare plans for such proposed public park, to formulate rules for its orderly government, and to provide for the sale of various privileges to reputable persons, by which the City of New York may be reimbursed for the expenses of this great public benefit.

Councilman Christman asked immediate consideration for the resolution, but it was referred to the Committee on Parks.

The Controller reports the receipt of numerous letters indorsing the proposed park, and the Bedford Democratic Club, of which he is a member, has adopted resolutions favoring the scheme.

CITY COUNCIL SESSION.

Mr. Burke-Roche Attends—Only Routine Work Done.

James Boothby Burke-Roche, M. P., attended the session of the Council yesterday, occupying a seat at the right hand of Vice President Oakley, who presided, and being formally presented to the members by Mr. Oakley. The session was without special interest. A resolution to provide music for Seward Park was adopted. Another was introduced by Mr. Oakley, providing that drug stores shall be open after 8 P. M. on Sundays for the sale of drugs and surgical appliances only upon the written order of a physician for immediate use. Resolutions eulogistic of the late Jacob M. Patterson and of Alderman Henry Siefke were adopted.

MR. DUNLOP BEFORE THE MAYOR

Told that Anti-Jewish Crusades Are Forbidden in Streets.

Mayor Van Wyck had before him yesterday Wilson W. Dunlop, who conducts a "Bible School for Hebrews" at 202 East Houston Street, and who was charged with causing riots on the East Side by his efforts to convert Jews to Christianity.

Dunlop is a paralytic, and was wheeled into the Mayor's office in a brass-mounted invalid's chair. He was accompanied by two women, workers in his crusade, and was represented by counsel. It is said that he is wealthy, and is giving his life and his means to missionary work among the Hebrews. He came here from Philadelphia, where he had trouble similar to that he is experiencing here, and where he fought in the courts for the right to hold meetings in the streets.

Dunlop has a permit to preach at the corners of Orchard and Rivington, Houston and Sheriff, and Grand and Sheriff Streets. "You have been using the streets for a crusade against the Jewish religion," the Mayor told him, "and you mustn't do it any more. This is a free country, and you can make a fight against any religion you choose, but you can't do it in the streets. If you want to conduct a crusade against the Jews go and hire a hall."

The open-air meetings held by Dunlop on the East Side have several times resulted in riots. One of the young girls who accompanied him showed bruises on her forehead and arms where she had been, she said, struck by stones hurled at her on these occasions in the last few days.

NATHAN HALE MEMORIAL.

Martyr Spy's Old School at East Haddam, Conn., to be Preserved.

The old district school at East Haddam, Conn., where Nathan Hale taught in 1774 and 1775, is to be preserved as a perpetual monument to the martyr spy of the Revolution. Richard Henry Greene of this city, whose grandfather went to the school when Nathan Hale taught there, has moved the building to a site on the east bank of the Connecticut River, near East Haddam, just a short distance away from the original site. It now stands upon a hill and is visible for miles around.

The original site of the schoolhouse was at the fork of the roads between Chapman's Ferry and Moodus Landing, in the old village of East Haddam. In 1779 the old building was removed a short distance away to land owned by St. Stephen's Church and converted into a dwelling by Judge Julius Atwood, whose descendants have occupied it until the present day. Owing to its situation directly in front of the church, the congregation wished it removed, and it has been generally understood that it would be torn down in a short time.

Mr. Greene, however, bought the building, and it will be dedicated as a permanent Nathan Hale Memorial on the anniversary of Hale's execution, Sept. 22. It will be turned over to the Daughters of the American Revolution, who will care for it and place in it many relics of Nathan Hale now in possession of the society.

Low shoes give the air a chance to play around your feet.

Patent leather, russet leather and black calfskin, made on the famous Model last.

Both thick and thin soles.

A thick sole in Summer may seem an anomaly, but a hot pavement and a thin sole is purgatory.

$4.50.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

ARTHUR STATUE UNVEILED

Mrs. McElroy, Sister of the ex-President, Drew Apart the Flags.

THE EULOGY OF ELIHU ROOT

Cares of Office, It Is Said, Brought Untimely Death—Mr. Guggenheimer Accepts for the City.

The bronze statue of ex-President Chester Alan Arthur, by George E. Bissell, which has been placed in the northeast corner of Madison Square, was unveiled yesterday, in the presence of several thousand persons.

Extreme simplicity marked the ceremony. The committees and those invited to participate in the exercises gathered in front of the statue, most of them seated on benches arranged in rows. The speakers were seated upon a low platform directly in front of the statue.

The statue, which was covered with the National colors, was not unveiled until the close of Mr. Root's speech.

The platform was occupied by ex-Secretary of the Interior Cornelius N. Bliss, who presided; Gen. Howard Carroll, Elihu Root, J. A. Stewart, Randolph Guggenheimer, President of the Council; John H. Starin, O. D. Baldwin, ex-Mayor William L. Strong, and others. A committee from the Union League Club was also present.

Cornelius N. Bliss opened the ceremonies by reviewing the work of the committee and of the successful raising of the amount necessary for the monument. He then introduced Elihu Root.

Mr. Root spoke, in part, as follows:

MR. ARTHUR'S CAREER.

"The statue is the result of the contributions of President Arthur's personal associates and friends here in his home, who knew him as he was and admired and loved him long before the world knew him, and who found in the universal esteem and admiration accorded him by the whole people in his later years, not a revelation, but a recognition of his character and qualities. This memorial of our old fellow-townsman is to stand appropriately in the New York of Arthur's day, in the square around which centred so much of the city's activity in his time, in front of the old clubhouse of the Union League, of which he was long an active, and at the last an honorary, member, and near the familiar pathway along which so many of us have passed with him on the way to and from his Lexington Avenue home.

"No greater peril ever menaced the Constitutional Government of the United States than that which confronted the American people when President Garfield fell by the hand of Guiteau on the 2d of July, 1881. External assaults consolidate a people and stimulate their loyalty to their institutions. But when Garfield fell the danger came from within. The factional strife within the dominant party which resulted in the nomination of President Garfield had been of unprecedented bitterness. Vice President Arthur had been selected from the defeated faction. He was one of its most conspicuous and active leaders.

"Stilled for a time during the canvass, the controversy was resumed with renewed vigor and with violent feelings in the early days of the new Administration. It extended through every State and city and hamlet. Suddenly the adherents of the murdered President saw the powers of government about to be transferred to the leader of their defeated adversaries, and that transfer effected by the act of an assassin. Many of them could not instantly accept the truth that it was the act solely of a half-crazed and disappointed seeker for office; many of them questioned whether the men who were to profit by the act were not the instigators of it. It seemed beyond endurance that Garfield's enemies should profit by his death.

PERIL WAS IMMMINENT.

"Dark suspicions and angry threatenings filled the public mind, and for the moment there was doubt—grave doubt—and imminent peril that the orderly succession of power under the Constitution might not take its peaceful course. Under such conditions, acting upon the telegraphed request of the Cabinet, in order that the first step might be safely passed, Arthur took the oath of office at his home in Lexington Avenue at midnight on the night when Garfield died, and entered upon the solemn duties of the Presidency.

"Surely no more lonely and pathetic figure was ever seen assuming the powers of Government. He had no people behind him, for Garfield, not he, was the people's choice; he had no party behind him, for the dominant faction of his party hated his name, were enraged by his advancement, and distrusted his motives. He had not even his own faction behind him, for he already knew that the just discharge of his duties would not accord with the ardent desires of their partisanship and that disappointment and estrangement lay before him there.

"He was alone. He was bowed down by the weight of fearful responsibility and crushed to the earth by the feeling, exaggerated but not unfounded, that he took up his heavy burden surrounded by dislike, suspicion, distrust, and condemnation as an enemy of the martyred Garfield and the beneficiary of his murder. Deep and settled melancholy possessed him; almost despair overwhelmed him. He went to power walking through the valley of the shadow of death, and ascended the steps of a throne as one who is accused goes to his trial.

THE MAN FOR THE HOUR.

"Then came the revelation to the people of America that our ever fortunate Republic had again found the man for the hour. His actions were informed and guided by absolute self-devotion to the loftiest conception of his great office. The solid substance of character inherited from his Scotch ancestry and his Vermont birthplace and developed by the typical American training of the poor clergyman's son carrying with him the sterling and manly resources except those which rested within himself made him master of himself and dependent only upon the dictates of his own judgment and his own conscience. His skill as a politician in the best sense, and his experience as an administrator made him a judge of men and their motives, and enabled him to shun the pitfalls which encompass the feet of an unwary Executive. His instinctive sympathy and chivalric regard for the memory and the purposes of the lamented Garfield disarmed resentment. The dignified courtesy of his manners and the considerate sincerity of his speech conciliated the friendship even of his enemies. The extremists of his own party faction found that their demands for the fruits of revolution were addressed to one no longer a leader of a faction, but the President of the whole people, conscious of all his obligations and determined to execute the people's will.

"The strain of that terrible ordeal and the concentrated and unremitting effort of those burdened years exhausted the vital forces of his frame and brought him to the grave in the meridian of his days. He gave his life to his country as truly as one who dies from wounds or disease in war.

SUFFERED FROM CALUMNY.

"With proud and sensitive reticence he had suffered much from calumny. Its completest refutation was the demonstration of what he was. And he was always the same. The noble form of which all America was proud as it bore with dignity and flawless honor the Chief Magistracy of the greatest of republics was none other than the simple and true American gentleman who walked with us among our homes and to whose memory we offer this poor tribute."

Randolph Guggenheimer, President of the Council, in the absence of Mayor Van Wyck, accepted the statue on behalf of the city. He said:

"The story of President Arthur's life is not unlike that of nearly all the men who have risen to a position of prominence in a commercial, professional, or political career. He was, in the highest and best sense of the word, a self-made man. In that respect, as in the case of the martyred President who preceded him, and whose unexpired term of office he filled with such unpretentious success, he has illustrated the fact, conspicuous in the history of all civilized nations, that the men who have contributed to the strength and glory of their generation have been those who have hewed their way to fortune with the two-edged weapon of industry and character.

"As President of the United States he followed a man whose fine character, natural strength, and trained abilities were even exaggerated by the tragedy of his death. If, with such a record behind him of departed greatness, Chester A. Arthur succeeded as he did in displaying wisdom, self-control, and modesty in his administration of National affairs, is is indeed worthy of a niche in the Temple of Fame."

UNVEILED BY MRS. McELROY.

The statue was then unveiled. Mrs. John E. McElroy, the sister of ex-President Arthur, who presided in the White House during his term of office, drew apart the National colors. As the crowd caught sight of the impressive bronze figure it cheered heartily. The statue is by the sculptor George E. Bissell, and the pedestal by James Brown Lord, architect.

On the front of the pedestal is the simple inscription: "Chester Alan Arthur, Twenty-first President of the United States of America." The figure is noble. The ex-President is represented as having just risen from the Executive chair, and is standing perfectly and confidently erect, in the attitude so familiar to all who saw him in public or in private life.

STEWART ESTATE LITIGATION.

Ejectment Suits of Alleged Heirs Dismissed as Vexatious.

Justice Scott, in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday dismissed the complaints in two ejectment suits, one brought by Alexander Stewart and the other by Mary Agnes Carroll, by guardian, claiming to be granddaughter of a deceased sister of the former, against Helen C. Butler and others to recover certain property which belonged in his lifetime to the late Alexander T. Stewart, who died in 1876. The main ground of the dismissal was that the actions were vexatious and an abuse of the process of the court.

An action similar to the present was brought by Alexander Stewart about eight years ago in the Court of Common Pleas against Henry Hilton to recover property on Thirty-fourth Street which Alexander T. Stewart had owned. That action was twice tried, and was each time dismissed because of plaintiff's failure to prove that he was an heir at law of Alexander T. Stewart. An appeal which was taken was dismissed by the Appellate Division in March last year for failure to prosecute.

Justice Scott says he cannot escape the conclusion, from the affidavits presented that these were baseless, vexatious, and harassing actions, begun with no hope or expectation of ultimate success, and only in the hope that the defendants might find it easier and cheaper to buy off the plaintiffs and their attorneys than to contest the actions. The court, Justice Scott says, should lend no countenance to such actions, but should exercise its undoubted inherent power to refuse to permit them to proceed.

Z. Z. Inez Corsets.

NEW MODELS.

Batiste,—blue, pink, lavender and white.

Italian Cloth,—pale blue, pink, lilac, black and white.

Figured Coutil,—beige or black with colored floral design,

$1.95;
Value $3.75

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

MEN'S Fine Imported Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers,
(in two qualities.)
The genuine French kind,
Shirts long or short sleeves,
Drawers long or short legs,
at 50c. each, usually 75c. | at 75c. each, usually $1.00.

Daniell's, Broadway, 8 & 9 Sts.

True blue SERGE SUITS.

Popular approval puts our blue serge Suits in the highest place for durable shade and wear on sea or shore.

$10 to $22

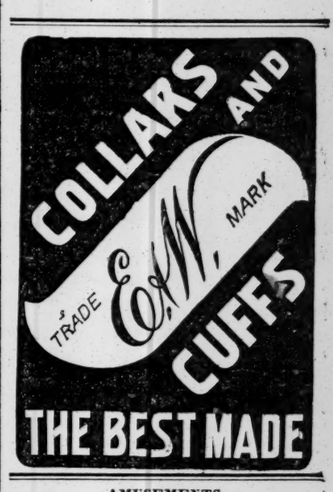
with both single and double-breasted sacks,

full-lined—half-lined—un-lined—silk-lined.

Crash and Duck Yacht Caps,
with crash, duck or leather visor,
50c. & $1.00.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.,
Broadway, | Cor. 13th St., Cor. Canal St., Near Chambers.

O'Neill's
Sale of
Garden Hose!
Twenty-five foot lengths of Garden Hose, fully warranted, with couplings,
1.50
Fifty-foot lengths, 3.00.
ORDERS BY MAIL WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.
6th Ave., 20th to 21st Street.



AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH AMUSEMENT SEASON.
Commencing Saturday, June 17,
SOUSA AND HIS BAND
TWO CONCERTS DAILY, 4 P.M. & 8 P.M.
IN PREPARATION, BICYCLE TRACK. PAIN'S Spectacle and Fireworks.
GOLF LINKS. SURF BATHING.
SATURDAY, June 24,
FRANK DANIELS OPERA COMPANY,
PRESENTING THE IDOL'S EYE.

KOSTER & BIAL'S
CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE AERIAL PALM GARDEN
50c
GREATEST ROOF VAUDEVILLE SHOW EVER PRESENTED
In Event of Bad weather the Show will be given in the Music Hall.
Augmented orchestra. Military Brass Band. 40 Solo Musicians. Hungarian Band.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF BILL EACH WEEK.

ONE ADMISSION TO ALL 3 GRANDEURS!
The Great Golden Spectacle! 8 to 11:45 To-night!
THE NEW YORK! THE MAN IN THE MOON!
Promenade de Luxe, 7:30 to 12 To-night! And the New Aerial Magnolia Grove! 8:15 to 1 A.M.
Mighty Foreign Varieties! Including Cissie Loftus

KEITH'S Continuous Performance.
Cooler Than the Roof Gardens.
Arthur Dunn and Clara Belle Jerome.
Kelly & Ashby, Hilda Thomas, Sweatnam, Canfield & Carleton, Biograph; Steamer Paris.

Last 4 Nights of CASINO! JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS COMIC OPERA COMPANY in The Jolly Musketeers.
ROOF TO-NIGHT! Lederer's Roof Festival!
CHAMPION JEFFERIES Nxt. Sat. & Sund. Eves!
First, Last & Only Appearance in N. Y.

FREE FLOWER SHOW. AMERICAN INSTITUTE, 19 AND 23 WEST 44TH ST. Wednesday & Thursday, June 14 & 15, Afternoon and Evening. ROSES, HERBACEOUS PLANTS, SHRUBS, STRAWBERRIES, &c.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Evgs., 8:10. Matinée Saturday. Last 4 nights—Last Saturday matinée.
MRS. LESLIE CARTER in ZAZA.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway and 40th St. Matinées To-day and Saturday.
THE SEASON'S GREATEST COMEDY HIT.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

Baseball, Polo Grounds, To-day, 4 P. M.
BOSTON vs. NEW YORK. Adm. 50c.

THE TURF.

BROOKLYN JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

June 14, 15.
6 Races To-day at 2:30 P. M.
THE MYRTLE H. STAKES.
Music by Conterno's Concert Band.
Field Stand, 50 Cents.
Special trains via L. I. R. R. direct to grand stand from 34TH ST., E. R., or L. I. City, leave at 12:40, (1:00 Parlor Cars,) 1:30 P. M. Whitehall St., N. Y., via 39th St. Brooklyn Ferry, 12:00, 12:40, 1:00, 1:20, 1:40, 2:00, 2:20 P. M.
BROOKLYN TRAINS leave BROOKLYN BRIDGE, via 5th Av. Elevated and P. P. and C. I. R. R. every 10 minutes.

FATALLY INJURES WIFE.

Jealous Brooklyn Man Shoots Her Down in the Street.

George Thorm of 892 Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn, fired three shots at his wife last evening, two of them taking effect in her head. The woman was removed to St. Catherine's Hospital, where it was said she cannot recover.

The shooting took place in front of a saloon at Sumner and Park Avenues. A conductor on a passing trolley car saw the shooting, jumped off and grappled with Thorm. A crowd soon gathered, and Thorm was roughly handled. Policemen Koelsch and Green of the Vernon Avenue Station arrived in time to save him from serious injury, and took him to the Vernon Avenue Station. The shooting was prompted by jealousy.

MR. CARRIE'S MARRIAGE.

His Action Against His Wife Results in its Annulment.

Julio Carrie, who was Secretary of Legation from Brazil, at Washington, recently brought a suit to annul his marriage, on July 6, 1882, to Mrs. Adele Davis, charging that she, for the purpose of inducing him to consent to the marriage, had fraudulently and falsely represented that she had obtained a divorce from Miguel Aleo, to whom she had before that time been married, and that the marriage was contracted on the faith of these representations. The defendant interposed an answer admitting her marriage to Carrie, and that she never had obtained a divorce from Aleo, but denying all the other allegations.

The First Appellate Division last week reversed an order, granted upon her motion, requiring the plaintiff to give a bill of particulars of the time and place of her alleged marriage with Aleo, and whether the marriage was ceremonial or non-ceremonial. The Court held, by Justice Rumsey, that such an order would be manifestly unjust.

Yesterday the suit came to trial before Justice McAdam and a jury. Mr. Carrie testified that he first heard that the defendant had not been divorced from Aleo, in 1895, and that he soon after brought this action. It appeared that Aleo died last December. The jury found that Mrs. Aleo had fraudulently represented to Carrie that she had obtained a divorce, for the purpose of inducing him to marry her, and that he relied on her statement. Justice McAdam thereupon gave judgment annulling the marriage.

Advance order is required if you wish to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with illustrated Magazine Supplement. Henry Norman's cable letter from London, and other features.—Adv.